BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3281.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office, on Tuesday next, the 15th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*
Bombay, Town Hall 10th October, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration with the Last Will and Testament annexed, of *Henry Dawson*, late a British subject and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and a Purser in the Marine Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Administration granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, of the Goods of *James Jeakes*, a retired Officer of the Indian Navy, late of lower Halliford in the County of Middlesex, since deceased, may be revoked, and that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits which were of the said *James Jeakes*, at the time of his death, and are now within the Jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, may be committed to *Charles Augustus West*, of Bombay Esquire (the constituted Attorney of *William Jeakes*, *Thomas Jeakes*, and *Martha Jeakes*, the Executors and Executrix named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the above named *James Jeakes*, deaceased,) with the said Will and Codicil of the said *James Jeakes* annexed, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1839.

A. S. ARYTON.—PROCTOR.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration *ad Colligenda bona et Solvenda debita*, of the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of *Dhurrumdass Toolseydass*, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Ramdass Hurridass*, surviving executor of the last Will and Testament of *Hunsraz Hurridass*, deceased, (a Specialty Creditor of the said deceased's estate) all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1839.

PATCH & BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

શ્રી•ચુમબજ્જનો•ફ્રીનદુ•વેપારી•મરનાર•ધ રમદાશ•તુલશીદાશ•ની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકત નુ (બેટરશ•અપ્ર•આડમી•નીશતરેશન•આડ• ફ્રોલાજજેનડા•બોના•એત•શીલવેનડા•દેબીદા) નામનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શાતુ•શ્રી•ચુમ બજ્જની•જુદીફ્રેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•ફ્રોરટમો•રાં મદાશ•ફ્રીદાશ•તે•મરનાર•ફ્રાંશારાજ•ફ્રી દાશનાં•છબાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાંનો જીવતો•વકીલછે•તથા (એ•મરનારની•જશઉ મામતનો•અગાતનો•માંગણારછે) તેને•અ રજ•કીર્ધ છે•જે•અફ્રને•અસે—એ•વાશતે•શર વે•લોફ્રો•જેફ્રોજ•ફ્રેનાં•બાબરાતા•ફ્રોએતનાં એતને•અફ્રેર•થાએ—તા. ૭ અક્ટોબર ૧૮૩૯ ખાચ•તથા•બેનબરીજ—વકીલો

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each. LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a concise and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best. It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embrace a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain." —*Atlas.*

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.* the following Wines, viz:—

Madeira, in Wood, from *Keirs and Co.*, at Rs. 550 per Pipe, Rs. 275 per Hhd.

Sherry in ditto, from *R. Bowman*, at 350 per Hhd.

Ditto in ditto, from *Duff, Legh and Bellarny*, Rs. 350 per Hhd.

Ditto, in bottle from *Hope, Bruce and Co.*, of Leith, Rs. 16 per dozen.

Ditto ditto from *Escombe and Sidebotham*, Rs. 16 per ditto.

Champagne ditto ditto do. 40 and 36 per do.

Claret ditto ditto do. 20 per ditto.

Ditto ditto ditto Destornels Cos. Rs. 25 and 24 per dozen.

Ditto ditto ditto La Rose, from *C. Thomson*, Rs. 14 per ditto.

Sauterne ditto ditto from ditto, Rs. 12 per do.—Bombay, 12th October, 1839.

TO BE LET—A new House with two Godowns in Bakehouse Lane.

Apply to Cursetjee Jumsetjee, 12th October, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

MESSRS. COLLETT & CO, have received the following per *Childe Harold*.

	Rs
Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary	30
Best's art of angling Gilt	3
Butler's Atlas of Modern Grography ½ bound	12
Boothroyd's Bible, a new translation, full bound	35
Burrow's Elements of Conchology coloured plates.	28
Burne's Travels into Bokhara 3vols	20
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy	15
Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, 4to ½ bound	40
„ Polyglott Bible morocco Gilt	30
Bible and Prayer Books (pocket in case) morocco Gilt	25
Boase's Treatise on Primary Geology	12
Bower's Treatise on the Diseases of Horses, cattle, &ca	10½
Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, with plates.	20
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, in 1 vol.	18
Cruden's Concordance of the Bible, imp 8 vo	18
Cobbett's English Grammar	3
Crabb's English Synonymes	21
Calmets' Dictionary of the Bible ½ bound. calf	25
Clater's every man his own Farrier	8
Cookery Books by different authors from 5 to 14 Rs. each.	
Dwight's Theology, complete in 1 vol	30
Davy's Salmonia or the days of Fly fishing 12 mo.	12
DeLuc's Letters on Geology	12
Duncan's New Edinburgh Dispensatory	18
Elijah, the Tishbite, full bound	6
Elphinstone's Cabul, 2 vols. new Edition	25
Galbraith's Mathematical and Astronomical Tables, 8 vo	9
Geographical Index of all places in India	10
Hawker's Sportsman with plates	18
History of the Church (Library useful knowledge 2 vols)	20
Jameson's Meneralogy	6
Johnson's Dictionary Diamond Edition	2
„ (TB) Sportsman's Game keeper's Directory	5
„ Sportsman's Cyclopedia, imperial 8 vo.	30
„ Indian Field Sports 8 vo	8
„ Shooters Companion or annual present	9
Jesse's Gleaning's in Natural History, 2 vols. new Edition	14
Loudon's Encyclopœdia of Agriculture imp: 8vo.	40
„ Suburbun Gardener	25
Lowry's (Mr. and Miss) conversation in Mineralogy, coloured plates, 2 vols	15
Lindsay's (Lord) Letters on Egypt, 2 vols.	25
Lawrence on the Horse &c	8
Lardner, on Metals, 3 vols	18
Lardner's Differential and Intigral Calculus	14
Lyell's Principles of Geology, 4 vols. (second hand)	20
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, brought up to January 1839, imperial 8vo	40
Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography, imperial 8vo.	50
McKenzie's 5000 Receipt Book	10
Map of Hindoostan in case	35
„ of India in case	25
„ of Egypt in case	40
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	9
McDonald's Dictionary of Latin Quotations	7
Malthus on Political Economy	15
Mawe's New Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals.	6
Oakleigh (the) Shooting Code	7½
Paulett Scope's Political Economy	8
Phillip's Million of Facts	12
Prescott's History of the Reign of Ferdinand Isabella, the Catholic of Spain, 3 vols.	30
Rose Fancier's Manual	10
Ried's Atlas for Schools	8
St. John's Egypt 2 vols	20
Sinclair's Code of Agriculture	18
Stewarts Stable Economy	10

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography	3
Dowling's Introduction and Question to Ditto with Key at 12 annas each.	
Mayor's Spelling Books	1
Murray's Grammar, Exercise, and Key	7
Blair's Precepter and Class Book, each	5
Question and Key to the Preceptor, each	1
Blair's Reading Exercise	2
Carpenter's Spelling Assistant	1½
Hutton's Arithmetic	3
Watt's Logic	3
Watt's improvement of the Mind	2½
Ingram's Mathematics	7½

SHOTTON AND CO'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2½ two and one third per cent, will be paid at my Office, on and after Monday, the 21st of October, between the hours of eleven and three.

S. D. MURRAY,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.
Rampart Row 11th October, 1839.

VAN DIEMANS LAND.

A small party are desirous of arranging for the despatch of a Vessel, direct to Van Diemans Land from Bombay, the middle of November, selecting the size of the ship, according to the extent of accommodation, that may be required. Every late account from the Cape of Good Hope, shows a continued increase in the price of all the necessaries, and most of the comforts of life in that Colony, rendering it difficult for persons on slender means to reside there without sacrifices they have not been accustomed to, and such as prove a serious drawback to their recovery of health, whilst on the other hand, the climate, the associations, and productions, of Van Diemans Land and our other Australian colonies, are more exclusively English. and have been pronounced by competent judges far more powerfully restorative in their effects on invalids from the Tropics, than every other known part of the world. The voyage is about 2 months from Bombay. Parties desirous to avail themselves of an opportunity of proceeding to Van Diemans Land, are thus invited to signify their intentions to *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* that if a sufficient number of Passengers offers, arrangements may be made for engaging a vessel, and as such must be completed by the latter end of October, no time should be lost in effecting the necessary preparations.—Bombay, 4th October, 1839.

MISS LINDSAY, has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of a very choice assortment of Goods from London, which may be seen at her Rooms on Tuesday the 15th instant.—Meadow Street, 12th October, 1839.

ON Tuesday next, the 15th Inst., Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Fancy Tamboured Muslin Gowns and Aprons, an Invoice of Confectionery consisting of Peppermint and Ginger Lozenges, Liquorice &c. Black Beaver Hats, Cotton Stockings, Fancy colored Socks, a large quantity of Malay Knives, Glass Burners, Hock Glasses, Dutch Quills, China Copper Scales, Handsome Argaund Lamps &c. &c.—Bombay, 12th October 1839.

ON Tuesday the 15th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Guns, by "*Williams and Powell*," viz:—

One small Rifle, with back action lock, loads at the breach.

Two double barrell Guns with back action, do.
Two do. do. do. with bar locks.
Two do. do. Rifles 1¼ Ounce.
} In Case Complete.

Three pairs of Pistols, with back action locks.

Also from the same Makers *not in Cases*.

6 Double Barrell'd Guns.—6 Single ditto.
2 Rifles.—3 ℔ Holster Pistols,—2 ℔ Pocket ditto,
A quantity of Patent Copper Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts, Boxes of Percussion Caps &c.

The above are all well finished serviceable Guns, in Mahogany Cases complete, and B. C. and Co. have no hesitation in recommending them to their Friends and the Public.—12th October 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SET of handsome new Carriage Harness	"	300
A Poney Phaeton	"	450
A Black Arab Saddle Horse	"	900
A do. do. do. do	"	700
A Buggy with Harness	"	300
An Arab Saddle Horse 5 yrs old	"	250
A High Caste Arab Galloway just imported	"	700
A Bay Arab Saddle Horse goes in Harness 14-1 high, six years old	"	375
A Gray Arab Horse rising 4 years old just imported	"	450

Apply to
BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 12th Oct. 1839.

FOR SALE, On Commission—A Royal Patent Equal Tension, Pocket Grand Pianoforte, made by *Robert Wonnun*. Price Rupees 700.
Apply to,
BLACKWELL CURSETJEE& Co.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.—Have just cut a Grueyere Cheese, which they are retailing at Rs. 1¾ per lb.
Bombay, 12th October, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. Have for Sale on Commission a case of Choice Shells.
PRICE RUPEES 300.
Bombay 12th October; 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have just received and exposed for sale in the finest possible condition the undermentioned, viz. Bloom Raisins in Boxes, Turkey Figs in six lb. Canisters, Normandy Pippins in Baskets.

ALSO.

Scotch Haggis in 2lb. Canisters, Cod Fish in ditto, Fresh Haddocks in do. Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2lb. Canisters, Fresh Herrings in 2lb. Canisters from the Frith of Forth, Canisters of Fresh Oysters in ½lb. do. Red Herrings in Canisters, Assorted Pickles, Mustard &c. &c.—Bombay, 12th October, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome and high toned Piano Forte made by *Small Bruce & Co.*, expressly for this country, with Metalic Plates, *Sounding Board &c.* Price Rupees 630.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

FOR SALE.—A Batch of thorough bred Hounds just landed from the "*Heywood*," Pedigree and description will be given on application to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.—Bombay, 12th October, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 12th October 1839.

NOTICE—A Sale of Household Furniture, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. (the Property of a Gentleman leaving India) will take place at Girgaum, at the corner house opposite Jagonath Sunkersett's Esq. on This day the 12th Instant. The same consists of a superior assortment of Plate, Rich Damask Couches, Dining, Dressing, Washing and other Tables, an excellent going 8 day Clock by "*Brooks*," 2 first rate Musical Boxes, a Gun made to order by Parker, some first rate and very old Madeira, and capital Constantia recently imported from the Cape.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Single Poled Tent, made by "*Ives and Co;*" it is very complete, nearly new, and carpeted throughout, with Glass Doors, price 700 Rupees.

A Curricle, and pair of Ponies, (13 hands high) price 600 Rupees.

The above are the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, and are so moderately priced to obtain an early sale.

Apply to ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Auction on Wednesday the 16th Inst., a choice collection of Plants, which may seen in the Compound of the Government Gazette Office, consisting of leaved Laurels, Ginsengs, Common, and *Mauritius* Hibiscus, Tapioca plants, Sweet Briar, Virgin's bower Rose, Olives, and some elegant Climbing plants, &c. &c.

SHETLAND WOOLLEN HOSIERY

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Assortment of the above of a very superior description, well adapted for Parties visiting the Hills, or Scinde; consisting of Socks, Stockings, Children's ditto, Ladies White Mits and Gloves, Children's ditto, Knotted Shawls, Ladies Spencers, Guernsey Frocks, &c. &c. All priced moderate to obtain a ready sale.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 14th Instant, at their Rooms, a quantity of neat plate, consisting of a dozen each of Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, Table and Desert Forks, Tea Pot, Muffineers, a small quantity of Jewellery, a square Piano Forte by Tomkinson, Glass and Queen's Ware, Couches, Chairs, Tables, a double barrelled Gun, a case of Pistols, &c. &c.

ALSO.

By order of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, the effects of the late Lieut. *Dawson, R. N.* and *W. G. Jolliffe*, Esq. Deputy Indian Naval Storekeeper, consisting of a small quantity of Furniture, Plate, Glass and Queen's ware, a plated Mounted Spy Glass, new Regulation Navy Sword, Belt and Sword-knot, a few boxes of Shells, Books, Wearing Apparel, Wine, Beer, and a variety of other articles.

At Four P. M. a large collection of Plants, consisting of Laurels, Gensengs, Roses and Creepers, well adapted for Residents on the Esplanade.

ESPLANADE BUNGALOW.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, about the end of this month, a Bungalow, with out-Houses, situate on the Esplanade, next to *Mr. Willoughby's*, for further Particulars apply to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*—Bombay, 12th October, 1839.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen.	,,	18

ALSO

Genuine Port Wine in Quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18
per Pint	,,	10

AND

Brown Sherry, in Quarts	,,	12

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row Bombay, 12th, Oct. 1839.

TO BE LET.—An upper roomed Airy House situated at the Baboolah Tank, lately vacated by Colonel *Farquharson*, apply to *Aga Mahomed Rahim.*—Bombay, 12th October, 1839.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1839.

Lieutenant G. Wingate, superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 6th instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of attending the ensuing examination.

Lieutenant A. Nash, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence, for ten days, from the 6th instant, for the purpose of visiting Bombay, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1839.

Mr Stanley Pelly, to be uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs in Guzerat and Concan.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1839.

Mr. J. M. Davies, acting first assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Presidency, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted on the 22nd July last, to Mr. H. E Goldsmid, late assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is to have effect from the 26th of July, and that gentleman is further allowed an extension of leave for nine days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, to appoint Lieutenant W. Reynolds, of the 14th regiment native Infantry, a magistrate and assistant in the Thuggee department in the several zillahs within the Bombay presidency, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Captain Burrows, of the 14th regiment native infantry, to be superintendent of police at the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer on Mr. W. Courtney, first assistant to the magistrate of Rutnagherry, the penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

Mr. Gregor Grant, assumed charge of the office of acting register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut on the 26th ultimo.

The leave granted to Mr. J. Pyne, acting puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, under date the 18th ultimo, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, is cancelled at that gentleman's request.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1839.

Mr. E. F. Danvers assumed charge of his duties as junior magistrate of police, on the 3rd instant

Lieutenant E. W. Agar, adjutant of the Guzerat Cooly police corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 14th ultimo to the 1st of December next, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. J. Little, stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests, is allowed an extension to the 2nd instant, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 20th of July last on private affairs.

Feerozshah Dhunjeeshah Khan Bahadoor, principal sudder Ameen of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*
Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1839.

Mr. B. Doveton, civil auditor and mint master, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs, under the provision of section XIV. of the absentee regulation, for the period of one month, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report dated 7th ultimo; from the committee appointed to examine Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, acting third assistant collector at Dharwar, in Canarese, that he has passed an examination in that language which qualifies him for transacting the duties of his office.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following promotions in the civil service, in addition to those notified in the Government Gazette of the 3rd instant.

To be Senior Merchants.

George Malcolm, Gilbert James Blane, Richard Spooner, Godfrey L. Farrant, Charles Price	*Date of Rank.* 1st June 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment of Captain Hobson, as post master at Aden, from the 1st of April last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1839.

The Reverend J. Stevenson. D. D. senior minister of St. Andrew's Church. is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health, for the period of one month, from the 1st instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1839.

No. 113.—In consequence of the revision of the Establishments of the Office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy and the Dock Yard, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. Bone, Acting, to be Chief Clerk in the Naval Branch.
Mr. Purser Ibbs to be Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch.
Mr. Purser Hyslop to be Store Receiver and Accountant in the Builder's Department.
Lieutenant Montrion to be Acting Draftsman.
Mr. Sutherland to be Clerk of the Surveys.
Mr. Prissick to be Boatswain of the Dock Yard.

Bombay Castle, 4th October, 1839.

No. 114.—The undermentioned Volunteers for the Indian Navy, arrived on board the Ship "Childe Harold," from England on the 27th ultimo.

Mr R. Barker,	Mr. E. G. Reynolds,
" N. F. Hunt,	" H. A. Fraser,
" F. W. Nott.	" B H. Crane.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

ERRATUM.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1839.

In the appointment of the acting private secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor, published in the Government Gazette of the 3rd instant, for "R. H. Brown Esqr." read "R. Brown Esqr."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor. in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 22, of the 7th August 1839.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, No. 22, dated the 7th August 1839.

We have resolved, that Writers for your Presidency, desirous of proceeding to their destination Overland, shall be permitted to do so without prejudice to their rank, provided they reach your Presidency within twelve months from the date of their respective certificates.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay, Castle, 3rd October 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Steamer will be despatched from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 23th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Act. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 25th November next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 2nd instant ....Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last ....Chests 18,000

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 1st instant ....Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 1st instant ....Chests 9,869
Ditto from the 2nd to the 8th instant ....Chests 70
Chests 9,439

F. BOURCHIER *Opium Agent.*
Bombay, 9th October 1839.

DURPUN.—OCT. 11.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following interesting account from a Native correspondent of the annual examination of the Schools at Poona lately held before the Honorable the Governor.

"The annual examination of the Sunscrit, Marathee, and English Schools of Poona took place in the afternoon of the 2nd October at the Adawlut. Many European Gentlemen as well as the Rastay and other Native Sirdars of consequence were present. The Assembly was presided by the Honorable the Governor. The Marathee Schools were first examined; in reading, Grammar, Geography, Algebra, Geometry &c. and every one was delighted with the result. The students of the different Sunscrit classes were then brought up; and some of the students of poetry and rhetoric explained in Marathee some poetry which they had composed in honor of the Governor. Several had written what are called *Bhundas* or stanzas arranged in particular figures, such as lotus, bed, creeper, Elephant's body cloth &c. The pupils of the other classes, also returned proper answers to the questions proposed them. At the suggestion of the Superintendent, the Governor presented a suit of clothes to Sadasew Shastree Ranaday of Nassic, who had obtained a high proficiency in three shastras without receiving any emoluments from the College. The other deserving pupils of the Institution and the Marathee schools also received prizes according to their merit. The Governor expressed himself delighted with what he had seen.

"The English School was then brought up and examined. Prizes were given to such boys as distinguished themselves for their progress.

"*Goolab Uttur Pan* &c. were then distributed to the *Budde loks* and the assembly broke up.

"This and the governor's lately visiting the schools of Saswar on his way to Sattara and making a present of twenty five Rupees to the boys evince the warm interest which His Excellency takes in the cause of Native Education: and great hopes are entertained by all.

"The Marathee schools and the Sunscrit college had been making tolerable progress since their establishment; but since the appointment of Captain Candy as superintendent, it may be said that they have been going on in the most efficient manner. For though reading, writing and accounts had been taught in the former, yet he has introduced Grammar and Geography more extensively into their course. In the Sunscrit college too a very great improvement has been effected. The students are now required to learn Geography, Maps and all the practically useful branches taught in Marathee schools; by which means they learn both Sunscrit and Prakrit and become more useful to themselves."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POONA POST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The value of a well regulated Post Office Establishment to a civilized community, and its paramount importance to the welfare and happiness of mankind in facilitating the conveyance, and delivery, of epistolary correspondence, and thus enabling man to communicate with his fellow man, though separated by hundreds of Miles, is too self-evident to need any comment! and as it is an Establishment of equal moment to all classes, no excuse can be needed for attempting to point out abuses, or objects for amendment.

"Albeit, I am not given to the grumbling Mood," Mr. Editor, it needs more than the quantum of patience usually allotted to mortals, to enable one to put

up calmly with the carelessness of the Post Office authorities at this station ; I say carelessness, because I am confident that the existing evils might easily be remedied : if not by the local authority here, at least by his reporting the case forcibly to Government ; Some time ago the Mail came in regularly enough at about 12 o'clock daily, and the letters were (even with a tardy delivery) received by the individuals to whom they were addressed, in sufficient time for replies to be sent off by the evening Mail ; but now so much, alas ! have they relaxed in attention of late, that the Mail comes in as late as four, or five ; and sometimes *not* even *until* 6 *or* 7 *o'clock* P. M., and thus occasionally letters are not delivered until 9 or 10 o'clock, *or until the following Morning* : such a state of things Mr. Editor should not be suffered to exist, nor can any very reasonable excuse be found *why* it has hitherto.

The roads are not bad, *or, if they are*, blame must be attached to those whose duty it is to see them kept in order ; the weather has been some time past as favorable as could be wished for, and as for delays occasioned by heavy rain, I should say that they should *not be suffered to continue*, for necessary measures should be adopted to prevent such evils and it would be hard, I should think, to persuade any man in his senses that there is any *insurmountable impediment* on the road between Panwell and Pocna to the regular arrival of the Mail, except indeed a little while were allowed in wet weather, on account of the heaviness of the roads, but which by the bye could never extend to the length of the every extraordinary delays, which has been customary of late.

I need not enlarge upon the inconvenience and uneasiness occasioned by remissness in any department connected with the arrival and delivery of the Mail, or, how exceedingly vexatious and often-times injurious to business it is, to receive a letter an hour or two *too late to reply to it*, for it is but too well known *here* ; and it is with the hope that amendment may be made in the above particular, that I have troubled you with this epistle, and not with the view of speaking disparagingly of the powers that be.

Your Obedient Servant,
DISPATCH.

P. S. There is much room for improvement regarding the delivery of the letters here, I believe the establishment inadequate, and therefore it should be *looked to*.

COTTON AND BAJAREE SHOULD BE TAXED ALIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—For anything I know to the contrary, the same field in England, is taxed differently, according as it is cropped, with hops, or oats ; all I can say is, that if such is the case, it is one of the errors of our generally speaking excellent constitution, and does more mischief, than is imagined. I do not however believe, that crop makes any difference, in Land Tax, in England, unless in particular instances, such as pasture ground in the vicinity of the metropolis, &c. The taxation of India, and the ballot question of England, appear to me, never yet to have been handled, by any person, able to distinguish, the fundamental principles of just legislation, or political freedom. Respecting the ballot, I must just thrust in a few words, for I have not only, never seen, what I consider, the radical objection to it, prominently brought forward, but I have never, even seen it touched upon. *The objection to it is, that it would in a few years turn England into an absolute monarchy* ; the government partisans, could always take steps, to ascertain by aid of private marks, that all the votes promised them, had been given to them, but the *executive*, would find no difficulty, in preventing the *opposition* candidates, from scrutinizing the Ballot tickets, and detecting *pretended constituents* &c. The grandeur of Rome, and personal worth of its citizens, expired I believe, with honorable voting ; and if clandestine corruption, is permitted in England, it will alike reduce, the Elector, and Elected, to a cypher, *nec carus æque, nec superstes integer*. Rome had an excuse for her folly, because the ballot, tended to diminish riot, at the *annual* election of magistrates ; that excuse we have not, and it is but an excuse at best ; neither have we, the protection of *country senates*, or of *new born impulse*, by the aid of which, the United States, have kept themselves afloat, *as yet*. But to quit the ballot. I contend, that next to the unsettled right of proprietorship, the foolish system, of taxing crops and wells, instead of the capabilities of land, and the consequent uncertainty of assessment, is the grat cause of the misery in India. All the provinces of India, it is well known, will not produce cotton, but if they would all produce cotton, it would make no difference in my argument. It is true, that the sum realized, by the present mode of taxation, would *at first* frightfully fall off, should land be taxed, according to quality of soil, instead of quality of crop, but it would be soon remedied, by the increased quantity of land, brought into cultivation, for cotton, and consequent increase, of (heretofore waste) land, tilled for the produce of corn, to replace the corn lost, by the increased cultivation of cotton ; besides which, the fall in the price of our cotton, would I should think, nearly ruin the American cotton trade, making India, the supplyer general of cotton, to the whole world, to our unspeakable advantage, and which it has hitherto not been, only because, we hampered the cultivation, of cotton, so stupidly. The expence of collecting the revenue, and the facility of peculating, on the part of the government understrappers, would also be immensely decreased, by the same *spot* of ground, having a permanent *annual* assessment. I remember seeing it once stated, that cotton, was the most unremunerating crop, raised in India ! and I can easily believe, that in one sense, it is so, inasmuch as raising cotton, as at present managed, is more a mercantile speculation, than any thing else. The value of the crop, is undoubtedly very much greater, than that of any other produce, excepting Indigo, or Opium, but when the risk, expence of cultivation, increased tax on the land, &c, are taken into consideration, I make no doubt, it makes but an indifferent return of percentage, on the money risked. Reduce the annual tax on the field producing cotton, to that of its adjacent field, where wheat is raised, and though the risk and expence of cultivating cotton, will remain, still the most apparent drawback, as well as indeed the greatest drawback, to cultivating it, is removed, vizt. the weight, and *uncertainty*, of the government claims ; all land where cotton can be grown, would soon be under cotton, thereby, raising of course the price of grain, in that province, and allowing the province throughout, to be more heavily taxed. This reasoning applies to Opium and Indigo. It is not however, let it be remembered, an absolute consequence, of the cultivators, paying no more, for cultivating cotton, than wheat, on his land, that the government, gets no greater revenue, from the cotton, than the wheat ; the manufacture of cotton goods for instance may be taxed, or a renumerating export duty, be placed on cotton, neither of which imposts, affect the landed interests, whatever else, may be said against them. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse ! What shall I say more ?

E.

1st October 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8th. Lieut. and Adjt. Green, 4th Rt. N. I. from Poonah.
9th. Ensign R. O.Connor, 17th Regt. from England.
10th. Lieut. Col. Thos. Leighton, 16th Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.
Do. Lieut. Col. Hughes, C. B. 13th Rt. N. I. from Surat.
9th. Capt. Anderson, 24th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
11th. Lieut. J. Hill, Engineers from Deessa.
10th. Surgeon M. T. Kays, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8th. Lieut. and Adjt. J. G. Gordon, 6th Royals to Poonah.
Do. Cornet Plowden, Bengal army to Mhubleshwer.
9th. Capt. Duff. 16th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. Capt. Gordon, 6th Regt. M. N. I. to Mhubleshwer.
5th. Capt. Massie, Artillery to Do.
10th. Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt N. I. to Poonah.
12th. Capt. Del Heste, Staff to Karachee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Belgaum on the 2d Instant, the wife of Mr. William Bertie of the Collector's office, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th instant at St. Andrews Church, by the Reverend Doctor Wilson, Mr. Conductor George Kingston to Miss. Eleanor Malone,

DEATH.

At the Bhooj Residency on the 10th of September, sincerely lamented by a large circle of Friends, William R. Deacon Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment and Civil Surgeon in Kutch.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS ?—None.

DEPARTURES ?

Oct. 7th. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Commg. to Suez.

Passengers.—As per last Courier dated, the 8th Instant.

8th. Ship Glenelg, R. B. Shettlers, Master to Singapoor.

10th. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Tauze, Mahomed Abdulla Naiquedah, to Muscat.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superinten dent I. N..	Suez.....	28th Oct.
Alanker.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn& Co..	Liverpool..	Early disp.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Bombay.....	Dirom Carter & Co..	London ..	in Oct.
Buteshire..	Skinner & Co.....	Calcutta..	
Severn.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London ..	dispt.
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co....	Liverpool..	Quick dispt.
Niagra.....	Grey & Co..... ...		
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London....	in Dec.
Ann.....	Forbes & Co.....	London ..	
Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Childe Harold.... ..	Foster & Co.....	London...	In Oct.
Issabella...	Dirom Carter & Co....	London...	14th Oct.
Hero.....	W. Nicol & Co.....		
England.....	Frith & Co.....		
Bombay Castle.....	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy..	China.....	in Oct.....
Euphrasia	Jahangeer N. & Co....	Mauritius.	24th Oct.

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Coote.
" " Steamers.. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.
" " Brig..... Tapteo.
" " Schooner.. Shannon.
" " Cutter.... Nermudda.
" " R. S.... Hastings.
Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany Rampertap, Hannah, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Saindany, Fanny, Ruby, Maham dy and Futtay Karim.
French Barque Cecelia.
American Barque Cavalier.

HIGH WATER TABLE 12TH October, 1839.

	Morn.	Even.
Saturday	1 22	1 38
Sunday	1 55	2 11
Monday	2 32	2 54

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—Sept. 28.

" It is with feelings of deep distress I have to communicate to you for the paper, the melancholy intelligence of the barbarous murder of my much valued and esteemed friend Colonel Herring of the 37th Regiment N. I. at Hyder-Kail 5 marches from Cabool on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. when escorting Treasure for the army. It seems the Colonel together with Lieutenants Carlyon, Rind and Hawtrey went out unarmed, to take their usual walk, accompanied by a Havildar, two sepoys, and a bearer with a telescope. When they had nearly reached the top of a hill about 2 miles from camp. 50 armed ruffians who had concealed themselves behind the rocks, suddenly rushed upon them, fired at and pelted them with stones. The party being of course unable to make any resistance, took to their heels as fast as possible, and fled down the Hill, unfortunately however, a ball struck poor Herring and passed through his body, which at once brought him to the ground, when the villains ran up and put him to death with their swords, mangling the body in a dreadful manner. The rest of the party escaped with their lives, but the Havildar received a severe sword wound across the forehead.*

Intelligence of this shocking event having reached Head Quarters of 10 P. M : of the 4th inst. 40 bearers were dispatched at 1 A. P. on the morning of the 5th to bring in the body which had been forwarded by Captain Barstow, and it arrived about 2 P. M. at the field Hospital. In how short a time we have lost two of the very best Officers in this army viz. Arnold and Herring —poor Herring had just been appointed to the command of the Shah's troops on a salary of Rupees 2,600 per mensem in the room of Major General Simpson who resigned, and it is said the letter from Head Quarters intimating his appointment, and his dead body, reached the camp of the 37th at the same moment. He is universally regretted, more especily at this moment by the Officers of the Shah's service who looked forward with great pleasure to have at their head one who is *much wanted* and who was in every respect the fittest for and most deserving of the command.

The following extracts from orders have been issued regarding Col. H. —; pray publish them for the satisfaction of his friends.—

General orders by his Excellency Sir John Keane dated Camp Cabool Thursday 5th Sept. 1839.

" It is with much sorrow that the Commander-in-Chief announces to the troops the barbarous murder in the vicinity of Hyder-Kail on the evening of the 3rd inst· of Lieut. Colonel J. Herring C. B. late of the 37th Regt. N. I."

" Arrangements have been made for bringing to Cabool the remains of this lamented Officer, and Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton will be pleased on their arrival, to cause the body to be interred with the honors corresponding to the rank of the deceased, and he will require intimation of the hour he may fix on for the funeral to be given to the different divisions, that all Officers off duty may have an opportunity of attending on the occasion

Division Orders by Major General Sir W. Cotton dated Cabool, Thursday 5th September.

" In pursuance of General Orders of this date announcing the melancholy death of Lieutenant Colonel Herring, C. B. late of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, the Major General Commanding the Division has instructed Brigadier Roberts to cause the remains of that lamented, Officer to be interred this evening at 6 o'clock in the Armenian Burial ground, with honours corresponding to the rank of the deceased, and he requests that all officers off duty will attend in full dress."

Brigade Orders, by Brigadier Roberts Commanding 4th Brigade of the Army of the Indus, 6th Sept. 1839

" The last mournful offices having been performed to the remains of the late Lieutenant Colonel Herring, C. B., commanding the 37th regiment native infantry, Brigadier Roberts cannot avoid expressing the deep regret he feels, and in which he is certain that every person in the Brigade participates for the loss of so gallant and zealous an officer, and one who was so highly esteemed and respected by those in every grade of the profession to whom the deceased was known, not only in his capacity as an officer, but as a member of Society, and this regret must be greatly enhanced by the barbarous mode in which the Lieutenant Colonel met with his death.

The Brigadier is sure that, the memory of the soldier and the man will long be retained by every individual in the 4th Brigade and the loss it has sustained be deeply lamented."

This is the third murder committed under almost exactly similar circumstances by which three gallant Officers Handyside, Inverarity and Herring have been lost to their country and friends, and unless some strong measures be adopted, the list will not end here. The ferocious brigands of the country must be disarmed. When Runjeet possessed himself of Peshawar, his first step was to disarm the inhabitants. Ponder on that Mr. Macnaghten and do not scruple to take a lesson, even from one so inferior as a statesman, to yourself. If you do not, the best of your countrymen will be taken off by this nation of assassins, and all hope of reducing Affghanistan to a state of tranquility or orderly submission to the " Englishman's King," may be given up. Deprive the people of their arms, and lay the foundation of their becoming an industrious, productive—community, and you will do more for them than any scion of the House of Teemoor ever did.

* Other accounts say the Havildar was killed.

The order is out," to use the colloquial phrase, for Gold Medals for the Officers, and silver for the men, who were engaged at Guznee on the 21st and 23rd of July, under, of course, the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The Bengal Division commence their return early in October, that of Bombay will proceed against the Khelot Chief.

Agra.—The Governor General will, we understand' positively visit us in January, and remain a month or a fortnight, as circumstances permit. His Lordship will visit Bhurtpoor, Gwalior and Jhansee, on his return to the Presidency, which will commence in November. It is said at Simla. that he will remain a year in Calcutta and then retire.

Mr. Robertson becomes Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, on Lord Auckland's arrival at Allahabad. So far has this been determined on, that the Honorable Gentleman has written to Agra regarding a Residence, which it has been arranged, shall be that formerly occupied by Sir Charles Metcalf, and now by our esteemed Commissioner. This Gentleman will, we hear, remove to the House in Kanduhare Bhag, which it is thought, he will be sufficiently diminished to occupy, by the arrival of the Lieut.-Governor. But on the other hand it is feared the late visit of the Chief Justice and the approa hing one of the Governor General, will produce a dilatation that will render him too large for even his present residence and certainly out of all size for a smaller.

CAMP INTELLIGENCE.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

Sir,—You of course cease to expect any stirring accounts form the Army of the Indus now ; it has completed its career, and is under orders for dissolution.

Accounts from Ghizni state, that an attempt had been made to liberate Dost Mahomed's Son confined there, by undermining the place of his confinement—this was discovered, and the p incipal person amongst those concerned secured.

Hajee Khan, is destined to the Fort of Chunar, where he will proceed under charge of Captain McSherry, with the Bengal Column. It is said, a second person of equally loyal sentiments goes with him, but who it is, I have not been able to learn. Letters were received on the 2nd instant from Agra, dated 18th ultimo, while the latest paper from that place is 11th July.

We have changed ground twice since we came here, and it is I hear in contemplation to stir us up again. We poor Bengallees are ardently wishing for the arrival of the 15th instant, when we hope, to have the pleasure of seeing the back of our illustrious Commander in Chief. The doings and sayings of His Excellency while with the Army of the Indus, will be remembered by many, and will, no doubt meet the public eye, through more channels than one.

We are to have a Race, a setto at Cricket, and last of all a *feed* with our Bombay friends ere we part ; this with sundry other small items, will decently occupy most of the remaining ten days of their continuance with us. Captain Hay of the 35th Native Infantry, has succeeded Captain Taylor as Major of Brigade to the 4th Brigade.

We have delightful weather—a shower or two of rain has fallen since we have been here, but no more. The wind generally rising about 4 P. M. very high, and continues so late in the evening, which is a little troublesome, as it carries clouds of dust with it. Three months pay (except a small advance made towards that of June) are now due to the Troops, and if any arrives with the 37th, it is generally supposed, it will be barely enough for the demands of the Commissariat Department :—when any will arrive for the Troops I cannot conjecture. We shall some five months hence arrive in the Provinces I expect, bare-footed, bare-backed, bare-headed, and pennyless, covered with dust and glory.

Yours obediently,
D.

Cabool, 4th September 1839.

Extract from a private Letter from Cabool, *dated 28th August*, 1839.

" The affair at Ghizni was truly brilliant, it was a noble morning's work and gallantly did our Troops behave, nothing *could* have been finer.

Our march to this place was unopposed, the " *Dost*" having taken to his scrapers—a party went out after him, but through the treachery of the Affghans that accompanied them, they did not succeed in getting hold of the runaway. The Affghans are the most horrid, treacherous, cowardly scoundrels, possible.

You will, have heard all the news through the Mofussil papers long before this reaches you, but as it may be some consolation to those who consider the Officers of Shah Soojah's Contingent lucky fellows, I will tell you plainly and honestly the state of affairs in the Force. In the first place, every Officer is fairly disgusted at the manner of carrying on matters. The jobbing that obtains is disheartening to a degree, the chief of the Mission is very unpopular—and deservedly so, as he has behaved in the most slighting manner to every Officer in the Force ;" and although he receives three thousand rupees monthly as table allowance, he is by no means celebrated for his hospitality. Several Officers have resigned, and many others are thinking of following their example. In consequence of the resignations new appointments have taken place—but, in no *one* instance has an *old* Officer of the Force been advanced to better allowances ; excuses have been made to them, that a knowledge of Persian was absolutely necessary, and the next day, men who cannot even speak Hindoostanee, are placed in situations to which are attached comfortable salaries of a 1,000 rupees a month. McSherry the Brigade Major has sent in his resignation and is going away, a move which will afford great satisfaction, as he has never thought it worth his while to do anything towards promoting a good feeling amongst the Officers of the Force. Nothing will go right in the Shah's Force, until there is a change of Envoy and Minister. Burnes is much liked by every body, and happy would the officers be to see him in the Force.

The 1st Brigade of Infantry, Camel Battery, Timing's Troop of Horse Artillery and the 2nd Cavalry, remain in Affghanistan. The arrangement certainly contradicts the assertion in the Proclamation, stating, that Shah Soojah is *beloved* in the country ! There would be more truth in the assertion, if *hate* were substituted for *love* !

The Shah's public entry into Cabool was the coldest affair possible—thousands and tens of thousands were in the streets to see the farce, but not *one* voice from the many said *welcome* ; it was like riding through a city of the dead—the welcome at Canduhar was noisy, but it did not last for even one day ! the fact is, the King has been forgotten in the country, and the forms and stiffness of a Court, with a proud man like Shah Soojah at the head of it, will never suit the feelings of the Affghans, who have been republicans for the last thirty years, they show symptoms of disgust already ; without a British Force at his heels, the Shah would soon be at Coodeeanah again. Captain Troup of the 48th has been recommended by the authorities as a successor to Captain McSherry the Major of Brigade, it is thought that he will be appointed, as he has for some time acted as an assistant in the Department and was much liked.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.

Joudhpore.—Letters from the Camp before Joudhpore state, that the several detachments of the Force were united on the 18th, and moved to within a short distance of the Maharajah's camp, where an interview took place between the Agent and Maun Singh ; and it was settled that a Regency should be established to manage affairs, under the direction of a British Agent.

The Maharajah afterwards returned to the town, and the Force advanced and took up a position close to its walls ; with a view to occupy the Fort, when Maun Singh's family should vacate : it having been explained to the Maharaj, that British troops once in the field to take a fortress, could not be withdrawn without accomplishing their object. The understanding appeared to be quite on a proper footing, and the occupation of the fortress was expected to take place in the course of a few days. Our train, however, was in progress in case of accidents. —*September*, 28.

The Route of the Governor General.—We understand that official intimation has been received of the Governor General's route, and that his Lordship's camp proceeds by Kurnaul, Delhi, Muttra, Deig, Bhurtpore, Agra, Dholepore, Gwalior, Duttecah, Jhansi, and Rewar to Mirzapore ; where it will be broken up, and the Establishments sent to their respective Head Quarters, Calcutta or Agra. The camp is expected to be at Delhi about the 25th November, and at this Station about Christmas.—*Ibid*

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Sept. 28.

We observe numerous and heavy complaints at home, both in the newspapers and in private communications, respecting the great irregularity as well as delay in the arrival of the Indian Mails via Falmouth. Several Calcutta May letters are stated to have been received before those of April ; but we imagine the former can only have been the letters forwarded to Mr. Waghorn's care.

His Calcutta packet of the 2d of April and his Bombay packet of the 8th of May, arrived on the 27th of June ; but the Government Mails of the same dates do not appear to have arrived until the 14th of July.

The Company's own dispatches, to the 6th from Calcutta, and to the 20th of May from Bombay, reached the India House on the 5th closely followed by Mr. Waghorn's packet, on the 8th of July ; but it seems doubtful if the Government Mails via Falmouth had arrived up to the latest dates, viz. the 16th of July.

Amidst such discouragment, however, it is refreshing to witness the zeal and energy of Mr. Waghorn himself, in endeavouring, as far as he possibly can, to insure expedition, much to the chagrin of H. M. Post Office, the Board of Controul, and the India House, who appear to run a race who shall throw most obstacles in his way and subject him to the greatest expense. By an account now before us, a sum of £350 has been disbursed by Mr. Waghorn, in procuring the reception of his packets on board the Government Steamers from Malta to Marseilles, and even this *accommodation* was not granted without infinite difficulty.

BENGAL HERALD.—Sept. 29.

It is with extreme regret that we have to inform our readers, that the Calcutta dawks of the 26th and 27th ultimo, were not received at Bombay in time for the *Berenice*, steamer. We really do not know what to say about this wretched affair. It is no use whatever to be angry. The Post Office Notifications of last month informed us, that as the *Berenice* would sail on the 12th of this month, from Bombay, the 27th *ultimo* was the " latest safe date " for despatching letters from Calcutta. The *Berenice* did not sail until the 13th and yet the Calcutta Mails of the 26th did not arrive in time for despatch by it. These are the facts of the matter. As to opinions it is no use to express any. " Those are the patient sorrows which touch nearest," —and we have really no words fitted to express the magnitude of our disgust upon this occasion. We have been treated in this way more than once before, and shall be so treated again and again, until we have got the " Comprehensive." In the mean time, we can do nothing but recommend our readers, for the future to despatch their letters a week or ten days before " the latest safe date."

The victorious and triumphant Shah Soojah, is now as securely fixed on his throne as in the hearts and affections of his people. His popularity, by some deemed questionable, is now put beyond doubt by what the *Courier* calls " sundry liberties with the human face." Soojah, as the *Courier* terms him, when he has particular occasion to notice any of his subjects, addresses himself to them in the words of Brutus, " countrymen, lend me your ears." But Soojah, not only borrows the ears of his subjects, but their eyes, and noses, and thereby manifests a tender regard for both their loyalty and honor. A man without a nose can never be tweaked thereby ; the earless man may defy the pillory, and thus does Shah Soojah render his subjects dignified and estimable. It is said that the British authorities, at first betrayed some childish weakness in respect to these curtailments of the fair proportions of the divine physiognomy of the Affghans ; but the qualm soon passed over, and a man minus nose, or ears, or both, is now regarded with as much encomium as a cropt puppy, or a docked gelding. It is held that we have restored Shah Soojah to his throne, we have restored him to all the proper rights and privileges of that throne, on the principle that *omne majus continet*, &c., and consequently that we cannot interfere to prevent their disgusting displays of barbaric cruelty. Be it so. But if such be the case, where is the mighty good we have done the Affghans, by substituting one nose-cutter for another ? Does Shah Soojah slice off a nose, or clip off an ear, after a more graceful and seemly manner than his predecessor ? But these little men, are trifles to the grand process of blowing a man from a twenty-four pounder, an explosion that is come highly into fashion with the Shah. It is said that his Subjects are refractory, and nothing but these singular and striking modes of punishment will prevent them from exploding in another way. It is held that if the Affghans are not exploded, they will explode ; and if Shah Soojah do not blow them up, they will blow him out of *his* kingdom. He is in the right to be beforehand with the rascals. But all this savours very little of popularity. If he had not our forces to sustain him on his throne, he would instantly be expelled from it ; and we confess we hold it little contributory to the honor of a British army, that it should be employed in protecting in power, a nosecutting, ear-clipping, gun-blowing tyrant. So long as we left Dost Mahomed to amuse himself by *canonizing* the Affghans, we were free from all blame in the matter ; *now* we are *particeps criminis*. A pretty service for our brave troops to be employed on truly.

ENGLISHMAN.—September 26.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals :—*Hydroose*, Nacoda, from Bombay 14th August and Alleppee 3rd September ; *Medusa*, Purdie, from the Mauritius 23rd August and Madras 18th September ; *Mellehel Bahar*, Nacoda, from Muscat 14th August and Alleppee 5th September ; *Plantagenet*, Donett, from Portsmouth 20th, and Lizard 25th June, and the *Clorinde*, Scobie, from Havre 26th June.

This-day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals :—*Ashmony*, Nacoda, from Judda 28th May and Bombay 28th August, and the *Fattlebary*, Nacoda, from Judda 24th July and Mocha (no date.)

We are extremely happy to inform parties homeward bound, that the *Helen*, formerly one of the finest vessels in the China trade, will leave Calcutta for *Aden* on the 15th proximo, and will take passengers at moderate rates. Applications for cabins may be made to Messrs. Stocqueler and Co., the Army Agents. We believe the vessel will not be more than thirty-five days making the passage, and the probabilities are that when she reaches *Aden*, a vessel will be found there ready to proceed to Suez. The speculation is altogether a private one, and has no concern that we know of with the government mails.

We learn that Lieut.-Colonel Wm. B. Walker, of the Invalid Establishment, died at Chunar on the 19th instant. This leaves the command of the European Invalids vacant.

Defence of Sir John Keane.

To the Editor of the Englishman and Military Chronicle.

Sir.—For some days past I have been meditating an assault upon the editorial commentary on Sir John Keane's despatch, which appeared in your columns of the 24 instant, but, up to this moment, have hesitated to enter the lists of controversy against so skilful and redoubted an adversary as the editor of the ' *Englishman and Military Chronicle*.'

Perceiving, however, by your paper of the 4th instant, that your worshipful brother of the ' *Harkuru*' has likewise mounted a Long-Tom against Sir John, and brought it to bear, in concert with the humble matchlock of a correspondent, I cannot refrain from drawing my claymore, though it be at the risk of utter annihilation from the united missiles of editors and correspondents

In what portion of Sir John Keane's despatch, may I ask, has he spoken of Her Majesty's troops with ' more partiality,' than he has done of the Company's European Regiment, which fought side by side with those troops, and was equally distinguished with them ? It certainly appears,' says the writer signing himself ' Dennis,' that the Bengal European Regiment did as much or more work, than the Royal Regiment forming the storming-party, if we may judge from the number of casualties, ' If the writer of this passage means to imply injustice to Sir John Keane, from not having lauded the European Regiment *above* those of Her Majesty, it would be idle to disturb his fancy ; but, if he merely designs to assert, that Sir John spoke of the Royal troops in terms of commendation more laudatory, than were employed towards the European Regiment, I can only reply, quote ! quote ! for certainly no such invidious distinction appears in the various copies of the despatch which have come under my eye, (1.)

Surely no unprejudiced reader could for a moment suppose, that the expression, ' *British* valour,' was merely designed to apply to Her Majesty's troops, placed, as it is, in close juxtaposition with, and obvious subservience to, ' *British* science ; ' which latter phrase is solely applicable to that eminent branch of the Company's service, so highly extolled by Sir John Keane. (2.) The Native troops, though very little employed, appear to have had their actions fully and justly represented, each trifling incident of service being specially mentioned. Unless, therefore, His Excellency had exerted his powers of imagination, and gathered achievements from the ideal world, he could not possibly have made the canvass glow more vividly with their exploits.

' The enemy were driven in under the walls of the Fort, in a spirited manner, by parties thrown forward by Major General Sir W. Cotton, of the 16th and 48th Bengal Native Infantry, and Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, under Brigadier Sale.' Under ordinary circumstances, this passage might pass unnoticed, but, in meeting the complaints of such touchy and jealous writers as ' *Dennis*,' the advocate for Sir John Keane may fairly draw attention to the circumstance of the Native troops having been mentioned *before* the 13th Light Infantry, in his narration of the affair ; —exhibiting, as it does, even an indifference to that ordinary rule of precedence of which he would scarcely have failed to avail himself, had it been his intention, as has been asserted, to give a prominence throughout to the services performed by Her Majesty's troops. But as I have already said, the circumstance would not merit notice save in disputation with a writer, who could, from the term ' British valour,' deduce injustice to the Company's army.

To carry out the object of my letter, it is necessary I should so far trespass upon your patience, as briefly to run over the whole Ghiznee affair. In doing so, facts will doubtless be mentioned, which were unknown to yourself, and brother editor, at the time of writing your respective articles, but which must have ere this reached you, and brought with them the conviction, that Ghiznee was not solely in the Pyrotechnical, but actually in the military acceptation of the term, a truly brilliant affair ; though, at the same time, I am willing to admit, that the despatch, announcing it, is not written exactly in the *veni vidi vici*,' strain.

Prior to leaving Candahar, Sir John Keane was told by an officer,* whose name there is no necessity of bringing forward that Ghiznee was ' an old shell of a Fort, untenable for six hours, the ditch being dry, and the rampart in a state of decay.' Having hitherto walked over the course, it is not surprising, that Sir John should have credited his report, and consequently, considering how he had been assailed for bringing on the Bombay column, contrary to advice, that he should have left the siege train at Candahar.

Strictly speaking, perhaps, he ought not to have moved without his train, any more than an elderly gentleman without his spectacles, and, had Ghiznee not been carried by assault, he would have doubtless heard as much ; though, had he taken on the train—and yet met with no opposition, the cry would most assuredly have been on the opposite key. So much for circumstances.

Having arrived before the place, Sir John found the fellows not only ready, but willing to fight, a state of things for which he had been prepared, by rumour for some days. To his utter astonishment, however, instead of an old crumbling fort, he found a ' defenced city,' which some private correspondents represent, as being 'stronger than Bhurtpore.' Now without crediting this latter opinion to its full extent, we may easily conceive the place to have been such, as formed any thing but a pleasing foreground in the Commander-in-chief's field of vision ; more especially, as on him rested the responsibility of having dispensed with the attendance of the siege-guns. What was to be done ? Summon the place to surrender ? replies the editor of the *Harkuru*, little dreaming that ' Long Tom' had decisively anticipated that question, and delivered the answer somewhat unceremoniously to his Excelleney in person ; or that Prince Hyder fully expected, and was amply prepared for, as protracted a business, as Nadir Shah of it at Candahar. But, I repeat what was to be done ? Wait for the train ? impossible ? Retreat ? inevitable ruin—if not utter destruction—for all private accounts agree in representing the Affghan nation to have been on the eve of a general rising. But, at all events, without going any further than the moral result of delay or retrogression, at such a moment, we can readily imagine the anxiety with which Sir John contemplated his position, whilst the nine pounder shots were impotently rattling against the solid defences of the place. Whether the plan of blowing open the gate originated with Sir John, or whether he adopted it at the suggestion of Capt. Thompson, I am not prepared to say, but, most probably, the latter officer proposed the measure. However, when once decided upon as the plan of attack, it became the imperative duty of Sir John Keane to carry it into effect, in the *surest* manner he could devise. Before him stood four Regiments of British Infantry ;—that Infantry, which, ' an old soldier' (General Foy) forebodingly pressed upon the attention of his sovereign, in the darkest hour of that monarch's destiny, as being one, which ' during the whole course of the Spanish war, he had never seen give way.' Before him stood four such Regiments, and some ten or a dozen native corps ; the latter likewise led by British officers, in every respect equal to those serving with our own countrymen, and, as regards the ordinary duties of field service, excellent and gallant as Regiments need be ; but, in affairs of storm, *not* certainly to be *preferred* to the more reckless, stubborn, and dare-devil warrious of the Anglo-Saxon and Milesian races. With such materials before him, and such momentous consequences pending the result, the selection of troops to carry the place could involve no hesitation. Had unforeseen difficulties presented themselves within the walls, and the Queen's Royals been cut up, the European Regiment would have still pushed forward ;—if a like fate had followed, the 17th and 13th Light Infantry would have still rushed on, till the last section had done its devoir. This Sir John Keane knew full well, and on this doubtless reckoned, however slight may have been his expectations of a desperate resistance. As became a gallant and dashing officer, he determined to carry the place by storm. As became a calculating and prudent general, he proceeded on the *clinching* principle of making assurance doubly sure.

Suppose now, Mr. Editor, some enthusiastic admirer of sepoy valour, sufficiently influential to effect his purpose, had been at Sir John's elbow, and had suggested arrangements, more in accordance with the aspirations and hopes of the officers of Native Infantry. Be it so—the Queen's Royals lead the van,—the 16th or 48th Native Infantry follow, then the European Regiment, next another Native corps, and so on. Well ! a very pretty arrangement no doubt, and one, barring accidents, which we should all admire. But, as Sir John Keane does not profess to be a prophet, (although Hyder Khan swears he is a magician) and, consequently, to know what sort of obstacles may present themselves on the other side of a rampart, at least too thick for him to see through, and as history, moreover, supplies us with an instance of a European Regiment, having been cut up, by somewhat similar opponents, he may surely be excused for having avoided the contingency of exposing the resolution of a Native corps to the shock consequent upon such a sight.

Picture to yourself, Mr. Editor, a native corps *debouching* from an archway, just in time to see each European that preceded them, either on the ground, or with a sword at his throat, and I think, you will agree with me whatever may be your estimate of sepoy valour, that Sir John was prudent in deferring the experiment to a more convenient season. Yet, most assuredly, had this ' comprehensive scheme' been adopted, and, owing to another combination of circumstances, an ' untoward event,' been produced, not even the *heavy* ' leader' of the *Harkaru* could have proved sufficiently potent, to avert from British India, the evils consequent upon the simultaneously exerted energies of her internal and external enemies. (3.)

The unfavorable inferences you have drawn from Sir John's allusion to the colours of Her Majesty's 13th and 17th Regiments having been planted on the citadel, are surely unsound, seeing that the blazoned banners of the Queen's Royals (His Excellency's pet Regiment) are equally denied a ' local habitation.' Had Sir John really designed to monopolize the glory of the achievement for the Royal Troops, he would doubtless have adhered to the principle of precedence, and, consequently, placed the European Regiment in rear of Her Majesty's 17th, a point, which the commanding officer of the latter corps might have fairly urged, even in the instance of a junior Regiment of his own service.

Her Majesty's Regiments are few in comparison to those of the Indian army ; therefore, even on the ' greatest happiness principle,' to go no lower, they cannot expect their claims to be acknowledged by the Indian journals, when such claims are at variance with the rooted and cherished predilections of that great body of individuals, in which is comprised, by far the greatest portion of the readers of those journals.

The interests of the Queen's and Company's armies are oftentimes conflicting ; consequently, the Royal officer must fre-

* *Not* Sir A. Burnes.

+ ' This gun a 58-pounder, followed the movements of His Excellency with surprising accuracy, on one occasion sending a shot (a large shell filled with lead) in amongst the Staff, knocking up a piece of mud or earth into Sir John's face. The Gunners were Hindoostanees, who were kept to their work by the terrors of an Affghan Sabre *Private letter.*

on 08 April, 2017

quently meet with editorial disquisitions, to *his* mind quite as unsound, as are the one-side, though perhaps *honest*, declamations of an American editor, enthusiastic on the boundary question, to the British sojourner in the state of Maine (4.)

Much has recently been said concerning the achievements of the Indian army, and the glories of Allyghur, Laswarree, Delhi, and Assaye. But neither editor, nor correspondent, has reminded the disputants in turn, that of *fifty* European officers, who fell upon those bloody fields, *thirty-one* were of the Royal service. True, the Regiments of the Royal service are liberally officered; but on the other hand, it must be remembered they are few in number. (5.)

An endeavour has likewise been made, to bring down the magnificent and stupendous conflicts of the Peninsula to the level of our Indian battles; not even Albuera having been exempted from the test of a percentage. Napier has been quoted,—let Napier speak for himself. 'Of the pure British,' only '*fifteen hundred* were left standing out of *six thousand*;'—a carnage, which will be found sufficiently ample, by any one who may take the trouble of making the calculation, to furnish forth, *one* of Assaye, *one* battle of Laswarrie, *one* battles of Delhi, *one* capture of Bhurtpore, *two* battles of Deeg, and *three* of Allyghur, and yet leave a small remainder to supply garniture for some 'brilliant affair' of posts. Thus, the havoc sustained, by *six thousand* pure Britons, on *one* field, equals the aggregate loss at *nine* Indian battles; six real, three supposed; my data not being sufficiently extensive to complete the calculation, without having recourse, to second and third editions. (6.)

This letter, I fear, will be considered somewhat too lengthy, but, however unpopular may be its views, I trust, it may derive some small claim to indulgence, from the unfrequency of such opinions in the *Military Chronicle*. (7.)

I am, Sir, your's obediently,
CEDRIC.

Cawnpore, 14th September, 1839.

P. S.—With the exception of the writer, signing himself 'one of 1200,' there is, I should hope, no Queen's officer, so prejudiced or illiberal, as to hold that India has been *solely* conquered by the Royal army. At the same time, however, I cannot admit, that the achievements of the army are fairly represented by the writer, who has recently illustrated the subject, by an allusion to the prowess of a single life-guardsman on the field of Waterloo. By way, therefore, of an amendment, I would remark, that, as Cæsar had his 'Tenth Legion,' and Napoleon his 'Old Guard,' so have the Honorable Company always had the services of a body of troops, which, we may, fairly argue, are, at least equal to the former, seeing that they have *practically* proved themselves superior to the latter.

C.

Editorial Notes.

(1) This more directly calls for an answer from our morning contemporary than from ourselves; but as we entertained similar sentiments to those expressed in his columns, we may say that we deemed ourselves justified in *our* strictures on the despatch, by the whole tone of it, which did appear to have more immediate reference to the Queen's than to the Company's troops. We could not quote any expressions derogatory to the latter, of course, but it seemed clear to us from the whole tenor of the despatch (and we believe this impression was pretty general) that the Company's troops held, in the Commander's estimation, a very secondary place; and that though the second place could not be denied to them, it was *longo intervallo*.

(2) The science of our engineer and artillery branches is strictly British science, but the term 'British valour' does not necessarily include sepoy valour.

(3) A very extreme case is here supposed, of a British regiment being almost instantly overpowered by the Affghans; but we venture to say, on the strength of their recorded deeds, that under any circumstances the sepoys would have stood by their officers, and neither turned back, nor for a moment paused to wonder how it was that Europeans were vanquished. The sepoys have never hesitated nor shrunk in a storm, and their whole story shows that when fighting along with the royal troops they have never flinched, nor, in any case, failed their own officers. We say, therefore, they should have had a place in the storming party.

(4) The interests of the two services will of course occasionally clash, just as the interests of branches of the royal army do, and thereby give rise to discussions; but our correspondent may rely upon it that the superiority of Indian soldiers, to every other class of soldiers on earth, is too where acknowledged more fully and readily than by the Company's officers. The latter are proud of their Sepoys, to be sure, because they have the evidence of all history to their valour and their attachment, and they proudly believe that against any troops in the world, except British, the sepoys would follow their officers, and would conquer. We mean that an Indian army composed in the usual proportions of Queen's and Company's troops would beat either French or Russians, as well as Persians or Affghans; but the achievements of the British army have never been otherwise than exculted in India; and no one, but a Queen's officer (namely Sir John Keane) ever officially proclaimed that the greatest of their deeds in another quarters of the globe did not surpass the capture of an Indian Fort.

(5) We cannot test this calculation, but if correct it may be accounted for, partly by the far thicklair manner in which the royal regiments are studded with officers than the sepoy corps are, and partly by the royal troops having that precedence which gives the lead in action.

(6) 'Albuera's bloody fight,' proved, what could not at that day have been doubted, the glorious courage and energy of British troops; but a great slaughter, which was the result of bad generalship, is not a criterion by which to try the magnitude, or importance, or in any respect the military precedence, of a battle. By such a test we suspect that Waterloo would yield to Albuera. The less generalship the more slaughter; Mahidpore proved that, too.

(7) We admire the soldierly and gentlemanly style of this letter, and hope that it is not the last we shall be favoured with, on professional subjects, from the same writer. We wish he would give us a communication or two on the bayonet question, for example.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(*From our Correspondents.*)

London June 15.—Our little Queen lords it right merily, and certainly if the high prerogative days of the first Charles are not to be revived in our own times, it will be no fault of the Radicals or Ultra Whigs, who are now extolling the Queen for what they are pleased to call the bold exercise of her prerogative in insisting upon retaining in her household, ladies, politically opposed to the minister she entrusted with the formation of a new administration. Her Majesty is so delighted with this fulsome adulation of the so called reformers that when the last levee was over, she sent for the cards on which the flattering addresses of various liberal co-operations and other public bodies were written, and had them read over to her again by her *quasi* secretary, the baroness.

The *gusto* with which she listened to them leaves very little doubt, that Her Majesty will never be loth to exercise to its fullest extent, the royal prerogative after a similar fashion. Nay, she has been known to declare, that rather than have Sir Robert Peel for a Prime Minister she would take O'Connell.

The Whig Ministers are by no means likely to repose on a bed of roses, while Lord Brougham is able to attend in the House of Lords, and pour forth his sarcastic remarks on their conduct. Two or three days after his last attack on the government, a friend of his observed to him that his speech had made a great sensation in the country. 'Then I can assure you,' said his Lordship, 'that last speech was the surest *small shot*, compared with the red hot balls, I am preparing for them.'

The fair damsels of the higher ranks are *au désepoir* at the departure of the Grand Duke, and well they may, for among his other liberalities, he was in the habit of sending presents to all his dancing partners, the worth of them, as in all other marketable commodities, depending on the value received, tested by the degree of pleasure the *fair she* was able to bestow. A very sweet, interesting girl, daughter to one of our Peers, had a magnificent parasol, studded with pearls and precious stones, presented to her; among the ladies he most admired, the juvenile Lady Fanny Cowper holds a distinguished rank.

The Duke of St Albans is emerging from the mental gloom in which he has been for such a length of time ensconced—and is now coming out as a very *clever* person: he was at college remarkably so, took a most respectable degree, and made capital verses—for a Duke. The large dimensions and rotund form of his late Duchess, threw him completely into the back ground, but his present wife is congenial in thought and feeling to himself; she is fond of riding, so is he; of singing, so is he; of poetry, so is he, and makes verses also: she plays beautifully on the harp so does *not* he, but then he admires her playing, and that is far better, It is expected their soirées will be a reunion of all the elite in the literary world, a perfect galaxy of talent—Apropos of talent, the Literary Baronet, Sir Edward Bulwer, is one of the vainest among all the vain sons of Adam, not only vain of his abilities, but vain of his person, which he bedecks with a profusion of ornaments, such as studs, chains, &c. to a ridiculous extent, while his long slender fingers (which par parenthese are considered emblematic of physical or mental weakness, and denote a kind of serpentine character,) are resplendent with genius of divers colours.

He was invited to dine at the palace, and appeared there so glitteringly fine that Her Majesty, who has a keen perception of the ridiculous, was seized with a violent inclination to laugh. She however was able to recover herself, and received him most graciously. 'But what can I say to an author,' said the Queen, to one of her attendants. 'Speak of Irish linen,' suggested one of the Lords in waiting, upon which Her Majesty rose from her seat, advanced a step and observed, 'how flattering it must be to Sir Edward Bulwer to see so crowded an audience.' The Baronet simpered and modestly disclaimed all merit. 'It was for the happiness of beholding their Sovereign that the people had congregated.' The Queen then instanced the applause of the house; the skilful flatterer again placed it to Her Majesty's account, who now completely at a loss on what subject to speak next (*the Queen is no blue*) condescendingly bowed, stepped back, and sunk into her chair.

Lady Bulwer made an excellent reply the other day to a friend of her husband's, who, in speaking of her mother, a beautiful woman, he not over politely remarked, 'She will beat you when you are her age.' 'Never,' energetically replied her Ladyship, 'I was never beat but by one person, and he was worthy of the bloody hand!'—alluding to the heraldic sign.

The private letters from Canada are written in a most desponding tone; one says, 'we are now *domiciled*,—I say *domiciled*, for established or settled are words, for the present, excluded from our colonial dictionary: they apply not to beings, whose whole faculties seem suspended, and who are now oscillating between doubt and fear, awaiting only the watch-word from England's ministers to decide their fate. —To enable the Post Office to meet the enormous increase of business consequent upon the penny postage plan, we hear it is in contemplation to raise the roof 10 feet, and to erect a gallery for the accommodation of a great body of letter carriers, whose numbers, it is expected, must be very largely augmented. It is said the London and Birmingham railroad is suffering the loss of a £1,000 per week.

There seems to be no end to the progress of scientific knowledge. Animal life has been produced by steam for some time past, but it was reserved for the year 1839, to usher in the astounding discovery of a mysterious mode of sustaining animal life without the aid of nutrition. This important intelligence has not yet been broached in the Royal Society. and it was by the merist accident that we happened to know that so transcendental a wonder had been achieved. Whilst rusticating for a day or two at the delightful village of Crayford in Kent, we were accosted one morning by the postman who was very anxious to know where he was to deliver a letter bearing the following subscription:

'For the Committee of the *Total* Abstinence Society, Crayford, Kent.'

We were as much puzzled as the postman and the upshot was, the letter was sent back to the General Post Office with this endorsement 'no such Society known at Crayford'—Quere. Where *is* such a Society known?

(*From another Correspondent.*)

The first effect produced by the new penny postage, it is confidently anticipated, will be to take off all the knockers from all the doors; since there will be no end of the circulars dispatched by all sorts of people upon all sorts of accounts. Each door must likewise be provided with a letter box, in order to save the servants from attending at every delivery, few houses of note having any chance of escaping the inundation of correspondence which will flow in. Much amusement is afforded by these anticipations; the whole community looking eagerly forward to the consequences of the change.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy this year is remarkable for not containing a single portrait of the Queen, or a single representation of any portion of the coronation. The Queen's taste has been somewhat questioned on account of her having given Edwin Landseer a commission to paint Van Amburgh and his animals, a subject which fettered his genius, and which consequently has turned out to be the least happy of his productions: she has shown more judgment in other commissions which he is now executing. Having made two sketches of her Majesty on horse back, the Queen not knowing which to prefer, wished for a third, embracing the best points in both; upon Landseer's assurance that such a combination would be injurious to the whole, she directed that he should make two pictures, one from each sketch. Strange to say, that, although unquestionably the most popular artist of the day, and enjoying the highest degree of patronage from the rich and great, Edwin Landseer has not commanded the best prices for his pictures, a defalcation owing to the easiness of his disposition, and his carelessness of money. The circumstance of the Duke of Devonshire having given him a commission to paint a picture, the subject being the interior of Bolton Abbey, caused the comparatively small sums for which his works were sold, to be generally known, every body being anxious to learn how much the Duke had given. The price was four hundred guineas, which cannot but be deemed trifling when it is considered that he was immediately offered two hundred guineas for the copyright and the engraving to be taken from it, since this period Landseer's pictures have sold better, as every body talked of the great bargain the Duke of Devonshire had got a work, which, if resold, would fetch, it is supposed, not lees than a thousand pounds. Landseers' pictures are never well hung in the Academy, his easiness of temper preventing him from struggling for the best places. Nothing, it is said, can exceed the spirit and humour of his sketch books, in which he amuses himself with caricaturing some well-known personage under the form of an animal, and engaging him in a series of luduerous and characteristic adventures, which completely tell their own story. H. B, Mr. Doyle, who began life as an animal painter, and who in striking out an entirely new style of caricature has made his initials so famous, is said to be a very estimable person in private life. His political principles may be seen by the circumstance of his never bringing the conservative party into contempt by his sketches; he is, notwithstanding, an intimate friend of Thomas Moore, who is said to have suggested some of the subjects of these inimitable works. Dan O'Connell, though he has no great reason to be pleased with all the characters he is made to assume, was delighted with one, an itinerant musician playing upon the Pandean pipes, and the drum at the same time. He exclaimed with great glee 'I like that; he has given me such a roliking face. The Count Le Grys, librarian to the Pope, an Englishman, is now in London, and speaks very highly of the liberality of mind and good feeling of his master, whom he represents to be most desirous to promote the diffusion of science. The Count is anxious to establish a Botanical and Horticultural Society, and garden, in the vicinity of Rome, for the purpose of acclimating the plants of foreign countries, and affording a stage for the productions of tropic climates, and thus enabling them to be naturalized in colder atmospheres. His description of the Pope is somewhat different from that of Dyce Somebre, who is said to have called the Sovereign Pontiff a humbug.—Mr. Murray's drawing room in Albemarle Street is decorated with the portraits of Lord Byron, Thomas Moore, Haltam, and of Mrs. Somerville; of this lady he says, that one of the most remarkable circumstances concerning her is that you may know her for ten years, without ever hearing her mention a word about sciences; her husband declares that her mind embraces a comprehensive range from a star to a pudding! To the credit of the literary ladies, it may be said that Lady Morgan is a very good cook, and that Miss Emma Roberts is about to bring out a new work upon the subject of the culinary art. A gentleman invited to meet Mrs. Somerville at a dinner, and being seated next to a very quiet lady, expressed to her his regret, that having at a great inconvenience to himself joined the party, he should be disappointed in not seeing the celebrated lady who had been his attraction, Mrs. Somerville, who proved to be the select, unpresuming, neighbour, was obliged to announce herself. Others, however, do not bear their honours quite so meekly. It is said that Miss Pardoe expressed great indignation at not having been invited to the Lord Mayor's last banquet, at which some literary persons of distinction were assembled The example afforded by Mrs. Somerville, if more generally adopted, would tend to lessen the dread now entertained of literary and learned ladies, personages for whom, it is said, Sir Robert Peel and other great men entertain a decided aversion. Sir Robert, in particular, declared, that he would not wish his wife to read one of his speeches, or take the slightest interest in his political career, he being probably one of the numerous individuals of the lordly sex, who suppose that the legitimate occupation of woman is to chronicle small beer. Lady Bulwer, who perhaps would have been more advantageously employed in this humble vocation, than in writing a book which has raised her a host of enemies, is in London looking more beautiful that ever, and for the moment winning over all the strangers of the other sex to her cause. Unhappily she has succeeded in making her husband contemptible without exalting herself in the estimation of her readers.—*September* 27.

The second volume of the *Alif Leila*, in the original Arabic, edited by Mr. W. H. McNaghten has just been published by Messrs. Thacker and Co. As we have already delivered our sentiments so fully upon the merits of this edition, we need say no more regarding the present *livraison* than that, in point of typographical execution, the second volume is quite equal to the first,—a credit to the printer, an honor to the publishers—and, we are sure, a source of satisfaction to the accomplished editor. The whole work will, we understand, be complete by the month of May next.—*Sept* 28.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—September 26,

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the Cape, dated July 13, which states that the parties on leave of absence at Cape Town were anxiously looking out for "*the Great Eastern*" steamer, which was expected to arrive there shortly—this is said to be the vessel which Captain Ross was to have brought round the Cape Route to India, as the first of the line of steamers belonging to the Steam Navigation Company *via* the Cape—her cabins had been all *bespoken* at the Cape for passages to this country: but she had not made her appearance when the *Jeune Laure* left.

We are happy to give prominence to the following; for Major Tronson is a very gallant Officer:

Extract from General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Camp Guznee, 27th July, 1839.—"The circumstance of Major Tronson having fallen into the Command of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, on the morning of the 23d instant, was overlooked at the time that the General Orders of that day were issued, his name was in consequence not inserted in it. His Excellency the Commander in Chief willingly notifies the omission by thus publicly acknowledging Major Tronson's services at the head of his Regiment, when it followed up the storming party into the works of Guznee."

Passengres.

Per Plantagenet:—Mrs. G. Morris; Miss Morris; Mrs. Platt; Mrs. Pearce; Mrs. Innes; Mrs Tucker; Mrs. Phillips; Mrs. Morgan; Miss Wright; The Hon'ble Edward Plantagenet Hastings, Cadet; G. J. Morris, Esq., Civil Service; Captain Farrant, H. M. 9th Regiment; Captain J. Platt, 23d Native Infantry; Ensign Palmer, H. M. 9th Regiment; Revd. J Innes, Revd. C. W. Lipp, and Revd. C. T. Krauss, Church Missionaries; The Revd. Messrs. W. H. Pearce, Tucker, Wanger, Phillips and Morgan, Baptist Missionaries; Revd. F. Chadwick; Messrs. Weld, Cooper, Shea and Scally, Rectors of the College of St. Francis Xavier; Mr. Coare, Cadet; Master Beeby; Mr. J. Anderson, Steerage Passenger; a Detachment of 64 Troops, 1 Woman and 1 Child for H. M. 13th Regiment.

Diamond Harbour.—*Marquis of Camden*—*Falcon* on her way up at 9½ A. M.—*Hydroos* and *Mellekel Behar* passed up at 9½—*Claudius* ditto at 11—*Plantagenet* ditto at 11½—*Cabross* ditto at noon.

Kedgeree.—*Ashmony* passed up at 10½ A. M.—*Sept.* 27.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Oct. 1.

The Kurnool Force.—We are sorry to have occasion to record a melancholy accident which occurred, as Colonel James's Brigade were crossing the Kistnah on route from Secunderabad to Adoni on the 7th ultimo. One of the basket boats, it seems, struck on a sunken rock and at once went down, whereby a Subadar and seven Sepoys of the 51st Native Infantry and twenty followers were drowned. A Sub-Conductor of the Ordnance Department who was following in another boat, had a narrow escape, as he was immediately in rear of the one that was sunk, but managed to turn the course of his own boat by cutting adrift the bullocks that were dragging it. We have heard a great deal of the impossibility of employing ordinary wooden boats on some of the Indian rivers from the occasional rapidity of their streams; this we believe to be nonsense, for we have seen such boats cross the Kistnah when full from bank to bank, and the Artillery having been the other day crossed on a raft, is a proof that the thing can be done. Why not then have safe and serviceable rafts or boats, for the transport of troops across all the large rivers. They might be stationed, say at Warrapilly and the Kala Chubootra Ghaut on the Kistnah, and would soon repay their own cost in the saving of batta they would occasion when Regiments might happen to be passing, by the avoidance of that delay which at present almost invariably occurs from the want of sufficient means to cross over a regiment and its followers, more especially when the families of such Corps accompany it with perhaps an hundred or more of Bandies.

Our accounts from General Wilson's Camp extend to the 22d ultimo, on which day the Force reached Mooralaccondo, about fourteen miles from Adoni, having to the delight of every one moved in advance on Saturday the 21st, forage and Firewood having some days been difficult to procure and a standing Camp far from agreeable under such heavy rains as rendered the adjacent country a perfect swamp. On the 21st. the Force, with the exception of the Park. Foot Artillery, and two Companies of the 29th Native Infantry, left Adoni and encamped near the village of Ferudieul, about ten miles distant, but the march was fatiguing the road being very narrow, and sandy, which consequently delayed the cattle and heavy conveyances; however the rain had subsided and the weather was favorable. On the 22d the Force marched at 4 A. M., but was brought to a sudden halt after an advance of four miles only. The Hyderabad Brigade and Battering Train had not joined the Force on the 22nd, in consequence of the execrable state of the roads. The Troops in Camp were in excellent health, save and except some flying cases of Cholera, by which disease a European Artillery-man was carried off on the 20th. A poor fellow of the 13th Dragoons had been sent back to Bellary with a fractured leg, the consequence of a severe kick, and a horsekeeper of the same corps had been seriously injured in the face by a similar accident. Lieutenants Croker and Strachan had been appointed Deputy Assistants to the Quarter Master General, Captain Harris. Ghooty has been fixed on as a depot for supplies, and a Conductor is there stationed to forward them on to Camp.

The Ceded Districts.—The late rains have been of infinite service in the Ceded Districts. At Bellary Rice was at 12 and Gram at 15 seers per rupee, and in General Wilson's Camp the rates were 15 and 22 seers respectively.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE EXTRA. October 1,

Kurnool.—We give the following extract of a letter from General Wilson's camp, dated Lingumdinny 27th ultimo.

"The Cavalry Brigade, Infantry and Artillery from Bellary encamped here this morning in high health and spirits, anxiously looking for the Commissioners—Colonel James's Brigade are still suffering from Cholera, have lost one Officer, Lieut. Sharpe, 3d Light Infantry, and have one very ill. The Brigade has been ordered to halt at Turnickul and we shall probably remain here for some days. The Sappers are busy preparing Fascines and Gabions and the Artillery preparing Cartridges. Report in Camp is, that the Nawab, tacitly defied us—as he would not give any reply to the Queries put to him by the Commissioners.

We all expect that some other work is cut out for us with so large an armament besides Kurnool, as the quantity of ammunition is enormous for the Siege of Kurnool only, and nearly equal to that for Asseerghur."

MADRAS.

Marriage.—At the Cathedral, on Thursday the 29th September by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras Henry Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to Mary, Elizabeth, second daughter of His Excelleney Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicholls K. C. B., Commander in Chief.

CEYLON HERALD.—Sept. 21

The Ship *King William*. Captain Thomas which left Colombo on the 14th instant, arrived at Galle on the 17th. and on the following day the *Golconda*, Captain Bell, passed by that Port for Madras. The *Alexander* arrived on the 20th.

We readily give publicity to the account of the meeting held at the Library last Friday, and the list of subscribers, to erect a monument in memory of Mr. Justice Stoddart. We hope that, publicity is only required to induce many others to join in promoting the object,

If our opinion can have any weight, we would earnestly suggest that a similar step be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Dinwoodke.

At a meeting of the Friends of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stoddart, deceased, held this day at the Library, the Chief Justice in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Major General Sir R. Arbuthnot Seconded by Captain Skinner—

That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of defraying the expence of a Tablet to be erected in St. Peter's Church in Colombo, to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Stoddart; and that Mr. Gibson be requested to receive the subscriptions.

Moved by Captain Gregory,
Seconded by Mr. Caulfield—

That Mr. Turnour Mr. Buller, and Mr. Gibson, be appointed to act as a Committee to collect the Subscriptions, and to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the intention of the Subscribers into execution; and that as soon as the sum of £50 is subscribed they do call a meeting of the Subscribers, and lay before them the inscription they propose.

Moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Turnour.
Seconded by Mr. Buller.—

That Lord Moncrieff, and Sir John Stoddart be requested to co-operate in obtaining and transmitting to this Island, a Tablet with the inscription agreed upon.

Colombo, 20th September 1839.

Seldom has it come to our lot to give publicity to any document more likely to prove attractive to our Commercial friends than the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appointed to obtain information respecting the prospects for establishing a Steam Communication between that Presidency and Ceylon. We have admitted the whole of this important report into our Columns and we cannot avoid mentioning *en passant* that our recommendation sometime since as to the purchase of the Steamer "Madagascar" for the Carriage of Mails and other freight from this port to the Coast *independent of the Government* appears, from all the circumstances, to have been by no means ill-timed.—We congratulate our readers on the bright prospects which this spirited undertaking, if persevered in, will open to Ceylon—and *not to Ceylon only*.—The different Presidencies of the Indian Government *must* as a matter of course partake in these advantages in common with our own fertile and beautiful Island. A stimulus, we firmly believe, *unprecedented*, in the annals of Commercial enterprise, will be by this means given to the trade of Ceylon, and if our anticipation be regarded as sanguine, we can assure our readers that they are also well founded—Indeed the Report itself is sufficient to convince the most sceptical; so that we feel ourselves fully warranted in prophesying bright days for Ceylon yet---The various products of the inexhaustible resources of this Island will, we have no doubt, operate in a considerable degree---under the newly acquired advantage of safe and speedy transport---to prevent the alarming and too frequently recurring scenes of famine on the Coast which have so often pained every feeling heart by the dreadful details of the most dreadful scourge that ever aflicted the human race---In this respect Ceylon may yet rival the ancient fame of Sicily "the granary of Rome."

We do not think it necessary to enter into any of the details of this report here, as we have made pretty free with its pages below---To that we refer our readers and in the old Scottish husband man's phrase wish

"God speed the work"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the letter of X. The Papers he refers to were never seen by us, but if they should come into our possession, and there is nothing objectionable in them, they shall be published.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1839.

We have no arrivals since our last. The Departures are, 8th Oct. ship *Glenelg*, R. B. Shettler Master to Singapore,

Passenger, Mr. Woodhouse, 14 Convicts.

10th Oct. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War *Tauze*, Mohamed Abdallah Naquedah, to Muscat.

Passengers, 3 Parsees and 3 Musselmen.

The rumour now is that the Governor's family does not proceed to the Hills, as was recently given out. It is to be hoped that he will return here, without delay, to infuse a little life into the dead Carcass of this Society, which threatens otherwise speedily to fester and go to decay. Bombay has been very properly named the *morgue* of India

We publish to-day, on a separate slip, the General Orders, as they appeared in Thursday's Gazette, containing the promotions consequent upon the nomination of the Officers to the new European Regiment.

It will be observed that Captain Burrows of the 14th is appointed Superintendant of Police at the Presidency, in room of Captain Shortt moved to the Clothing Board, and that Col Hughes C. B. succeeds to the command at Karak, in room of Col. Sheriff, who retires from ill health,

Mr. Ayrton, we understand, is named Acting Solicitor for the Government, in room of Mr. Morgan, absent on leave.

It is said that the Admiral is coming round here immediately, to await the overland orders from England respecting China. His Bungalow on the Esplanade is already in a state of forwardness. We have not heard by what Force he will be attended. If this arrangement is in virtue of Orders from Home, we cannot say much in its favor, for should prompt measures be resolved upon, any place would be preferable to this, as a starting point to the Eastward.

In connection with the above, the following is the purport of a letter, just received from Trincomallee, dated the 23rd ultimo.

"The Admiral in the *Wellesley* accompanied by the *Larne* and *Favourite*, was about to leave for Madras in a few days to provision, and it it reported that he will afterwards proceed to Bombay on his way to the Gulph of Persia, unless anything calls him to China. It is generally understood that nothing will take place this year at Rangoon, and as regards China the Admiral only waits advice from the Governor General and the next Overland Mail. H. M. Troop Ship "Jupiter" has been detained at the special request of Lord Auckland."

A Copy of the *Bengal Herald* reached us yesterday, from which we see that the news of their Mail having been too late for the *Berenice* had been received at the Presidency. That Paper takes it very philosophically. The Dawk of to-day will bring us our usual files; we feel quite anxious to see how the great champions of the *comprehensive* will bear such a disappointment.

With all that has been written upon Dr. Williams' case, we are not yet satisfied that the view we took of it is incorrect. Would any of the Gentlemen, who have entered appearance in the suit, tell us by what Regulation or by what reason, the Court *necessarily* behoved to come to a verdict of Dismissal. Is it imperative upon Courts Martial, Courts of Honor so styled, though judging not of the *status* and character of Delinquents only, but upon their Purses and fortunes, to attach the same weight of criminality and to inflict the same severity of punishment upon the lesser as upon the greater offences? Is their code based upon that of Draco? Are intemperate expressions, however offensive, used upon one occasion, in a moment of irritation, to be visited with the same punishment, as if the Delinquent had deserted his colours or shewn cowardice on the field of battle? And what were these expressions, so dreadful in the eyes of the *preux chevalier* who has volunteered his services in defence of the honor of the Army? It happens that we have now seen them, as well as the Record of the whole proceedings in the Court Martial, which is more we suspect than the aforesaid very sensitive Gentleman has done, and the only idea they suggest is, that the speaker must have been in a towering passion, not very guarded in the language he used and desirous to convey to the party he addressed, in a forcible way, the very sovereign contempt in which he held him. Divest the expressions of their coarse dress, and there is nothing in them that might not be used by any officer in the Army, and we have no doubt has been used by nine tenths of them, in moments of irritation, without exciting a remark, and we are from thence the more confirmed in our original impression, that there was something more than meets the eye, in the motives that led to so outrageous a verdict. As well might an officer be dismissed for unofficerlike conduct, in girding on his sword *once* on the wrong side, as for ungentlemanly conduct, in having *once*, in a moment of excitement, made use of improper language, and yet who would be bold enough to stand up in defence of such an absurdity. All punishment ought to bear relation to the nature of the offence, to be light if the offence is light, severe if of a serious character, and if Courts Martial act upon a different principle, and above all if they hold themselves justified in departure from the Record, and basing their judgments upon collateral and extraneous circumstances or knowledge, there is an end to all justice and fair dealing; in place of Courts of Honor, as they have been somewhat improperly styled, they become Star Chambers of the most abominable character, instruments of injustice, worse than any thing that history presents, even in the days of the infamous Lauderdale.

One of the Gentlemen, who has corresponded with our Cotemporary upon this case, says that in point of form, the proceedings of the Court Martial are open to no objection. We are not quite satisfied on that point, and would feel obliged by his resolving our doubt, whether the Regulations applicable to our settlements in the Straits, Singapore &ca., apply also to Karak, for we presume it was upon authority of these Regulations that the Trial was held there and the Court constituted as it was; if the rule is good, that places not specified are held to be expressly excluded, then these Regulations do not apply to Karak, and the whole proceeding must fall to the ground as illegal. If the Regulations do apply, and it must be shewn how they do, then we give up the point and admit, that, in point of form, all was correct.

In our paper to day will be found the Report of a Court Martial held in the Queen's Army. We recommend a careful persual of it to those who have taken an interest in Dr. Williams' case. It will be seen in what a different spirit such matters are conducted elsewhere, a spirit of humanity and generosity, honorable to our countrymen, who deemed a *reprimand* sufficient punishment for an offence infinitely and immeasureably graver, than that with which Dr. W, was charged.

We are indebted to an unknown friend, located somewhere in Cutch, for the following interesting items of intelligence from Cabool. If it be, as stated, that the Khelat territory is to become the spoil of the victors, we presume that the two great Passes, as well as whatever else may be required to insure the peace of Upper Scinde, and the freedom of the River, will be appropriated as the Company's share. It is not so easily understood, how the *great losses* spoken of, are to be recovered from Parties, who whatever else they may be rich in, can scarcely be supposed to be very rich in treasure.

"The Fort of Ghiznee is of masonry, and, if well defended, would have placed things on a very different footing on this Frontier to what they are at present. It was debated, previous to the Assault, to march on Cabool and leave Ghuznee in the Rear! After the gate was blown open by the well known plan of bags of powder suspended against it, the retreat was positively sounded, in consequence of Captain T. reporting that there was another Gate *inside*; and it was only the extraordinary exertions and gallantry of Colonel Sale particularly and other officers, that induced the troops to return and prevented the most disastrous consequences! Several of the officers are found to be seriously wounded. The Bombay Troops leave this soon after the 1st September. The Khilat Chief will be ousted, and his territories divided between the Shah and the British Government. There is to be an inquiry immediately into the best mode of repaying the B. G. for the *enormous losses* sustained by the treachery, cruelty, and atrocious conduct, of the subjects of their allies, and as the Treaties fully provide for our taking the law into our own hands, when the Native Governments are too weak to do so, there is little doubt what the result will be. The Brigade left in Cabool is H. M's 13th Foot. 16th, 37th and 48th N. I. 2d Cavalry and some Artillery; all Bengal troops. One Bombay Corps remains at Quetta. The Sinde Subsidised Force will be stationed half the year at Bukkur and the other half at Quetta above the Bolan! Only one Regiment N. I. remains in Lower Sinde, divided between Kurachee, Tatta, and Gharra. Mr. Macnaghten remains in Cabool, Sir A. Burnes goes to Kaudahar, Eldred Pottinger at Herat, and Captain Bean at Khilat and Quetta. The other *politicals* are divided as Assistants amongst the above;—you shall hear again soon."

Not long ago the Papers were full of a Robbery committed upon the Treasure chest, at one of stations in Upper India. We have now to record another, of a more serious character, committed at Ellichpoor, the particulars of which are given in a letter, of a very late date, just received from that Place. It would appear that, after payment of the troops, there usually remained in this Treasury about Twenty four thousand Rupees. A circumstance occurred to raise a suspicion, that matters were not as they should be, whereupon an examination took place, and in the Chest were found ten bags, each believed to contain 2000 Rupees, but when opened found to have in all only 1,800, the rest being made up entirely of Copper pice, even to the exclusion of a single rupee in some of the Bags. An investigation was immediately set on foot, the result of which is that the deficiency is ascertained to be R. 32,000. Some part of this will be made good from the securities of the Sub Treasurers, but still it was believed there would be a considerable loss. Nothing had transpired, at the date of our Letter, as to the time when, and the manner how, the fraud was committed, it appearing that when the present Treasurer, on whom the loss will fall, received the charge from his Predecessor, the Bags only, and not their contents, were counted, which was surely a very loose way of entering upon a charge of such importance.

The history of this Country for forty years back teems with defalcations of this sort, and yet our Countrymen go on, bestowing confidence, where suspicion and mistrust alone are due, and, on the *dolce far niente* principle, lolling away their time, as if it were their business to spend only, not to count, money. We do not wonder that such defalcations should occur, the only wonder is, that with so many instances before their eyes, Europeans, men in general sufficiently alive to their own interest, should still neglect all ordinary precautions. In the above case, as it has been described to us, it may confidently be said, that such an occurrence could not have taken

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place, had the Treasurer but put himself to the trouble of counting his money once a week.

In our day even, we recollect, when the names of nearly every Civil Servant out of Employ in Bengal, were of Parties who had *trusted* to Native Treasurers, and had the public money embezzled by them. The Field Pay master at Caunpoor remained out of employment 17 years. Lately another at that station likewise became a Defaulter. The Native Treasurers at Delhi and Calcutta, within the last 25 years, both poisoned themselves, upon occasion of their Bags being examined and counted. It is well known that such sub Treasurers, without intending any fraud, are in the habit of taking out, and discounting Bills with the public money, which is a most dangerous practice, against which too many precautious cannot be taken, and which has no doubt been the cause of many of the defalcations and disasters referred to.

The substitution of Copper for Silver is an old trick. In August 1804, when Juswant Rao Holkar was at Muttra, after the defeat of Col. Monson's small army, which fled from thence to Agra in one night, and while Lord Lake was advancing upon the latter City, Major Richard Doveton was sent, with the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from Bareilly in Rohilcund, to escort treasure to Agra. When the Treasure arrived and the chests were opened, sixty bags "*said to contain*" 60,000 Rupees were found full of Copper coin. The native Treasurer fled and the Collector came on his securities. The man no doubt thought, that Exchange is no Robbery, but besides he was no thief—he was a Patriot—for he wrote to a friend, stating what he had done was to prevent the Treasure becoming the spoil of Holkar. That Prince was however too much tired to follow up his advantage, and besides he had turned his attention from us, to bullying and seducing the Bhurtpore Rajah.

The following is the latest Weather Report that has reached us. It is confirmatory of all that have preceded it, and makes assurance sure, that we have nothing to apprehend on the score of famine during the forthcoming season.

The Acting Collector of Poona States that between the 16th and 30th of last month the rain was so heavy in some parts of his Districts as to have caused injury in a few instances to the Crops; he also mentions that the Sowing of the Rubbee Crops had commenced in every Purgunnah of the Collectorate during that period.

The Collector of Candeish writes that the weather since the 10th of last month and up to the 28th was most favorable, the supply of rain having been so abundant as to create apprehensions of an excess rather than a deficiency; the Khurreef Crops, the Collector added, had thus been brought to perfection, and another fall of rain, after a short interval, would be all that would be required to ensure the fecundity of the coming harvest.

The report from the Surat Zillah States that the accounts received at the Hoozoor from the various Districts between the 16th and 23d ultimo, were generally favorable: in some Districts, it was said, the Rice had suffered slightly from blight, and that the Zerait Crops growing in low situations which had suffered from too much rain had been cleared away and other Seed Sown in its Stead.

In most of the Purgunnahs of the Sub-division of Broach a sufficient quantity of rain had fallen during the week ending the 22nd of last month, and the weather was stated to have been generally favorable; in the Broach Purgunnah the Sowing of the Seealoo Joowaree had been somewhat retarded from the want of fair weather, and a scarcity of Wheat for Seed was felt in the Wagra Talooka: In the Uklesur Purgunnah the Rice Crops were represented as requiring more rain.

The report from Kaira mentions that with the exception of half an hours rain on the 19th ultimo, no rain had fallen in any part of the Zillah between the 17th and 25th; the whole of the Khurreef Crops however were healthy and promised favorably—the cultivation of Tobacco had commenced and was advancing rapidly, 958 beegas having been planted in the Nuriad, Borsud, and Moonda Purgunnahs during the week. The report added that a few more heavy Showers would greatly enhance the value of the Dangur and Bowta Crops, and without them it was apprehended that those grains would prove light in some places.

Very little rain fell in the Tannah Zillah during the week ending the 27th of last month, but the want of it was not felt; the bulk of the Crops continued to look well and it was only the Salt batty and hill Crops which appeared to suffer in any degree—the report further states that the rains of the "husht Nukshute" were anxiously looked for to complete the favorable prospects of the season—

The report from Rutnagheree states that in the Malwan, Viziadroog and Unjrinwell Talookas the fall of rain was moderate between the 17th and 27th, but still sufficient for every good purpose; in the Severndroog Talooka the rain was plentiful—In the Unjunwell Talooka, the Hulvee a species of early Rice was said to be nearly ripe; in Rutnagheree the Ryot had commenced to reap it but in the Sevendroog Talooka one of the Nachnee fields had been injured by blight.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

Thames Police.—On Saturday, William Jones, the carpenter of the ship Thomas Grenville, was charged with being in possession of 500lb. of smuggled cigars on board the vessel in the river Thames. On the officers of customs going on board the ship at Blackwall, they found two tons and a half of smuggled cigars and cheroots, brought from India by the defendant and the captain; the ship was consequently seized, and Jones was summoned for the fine of 100*l*.

The defendant denied that the cigars were his, and was about to call evidence to prove that fact, but

The Magistrates said, that if he could so prove, his case could not be aided, as all the crew on board a vessel having smuggled goods were liable to the same penalty; they therefore fined him 100l., or to be imprisoned until it be paid.

The Rev. W. S. H. Braham, son of J. Braham, Esq., the celebrated vocalist, and one of the minor canons of Canterbury Cathedral, is about to be presented to the livings of St. George's and Burgate.—(Herald.)

On Friday night last a party of "gentleman" driving four-in-hand, endeavoured to upset the phaeton of a gentleman conveying some of his friends from Blackheath to London. On their first attempt to do injury, the four-in-hand "gentlemen" contented themselves with galloping close to the phaeton, and shouting like madmen. They afterwars stopped, and when the vehicle had passed again overtook the party in the phaeton, trying to drive against it, but fortunately did not succeed then, as the phæton was drawn on the pathway, and the four-in-hand company were nearly upset by the declivity. The driver of the four-in-hand afterwards contrived, by passing through back thoroughfares, to get again behind the phaeton, when, dashing violently against it, at the same time turning the leaders to the pathway, so as to prevent all possibility of escape, he succeeded in turning the lighter vehicle entirely round and overthrowing it, the driver of the phæton being thrown underneath, and the rest of the party, including two ladies, being more or less injured. This disgraceful occurrence took place near the Elephant and Castle, about twelve at night. The party are believed to be the same that have "distinguished" themselves lately by breaking lamps and windows in the Kent road and its vicinity.—(Herald.

On Monday the judges assembled in the House of Lords to state their opinion on the Camoys and Braye peerages. The question was, whether the attainder of a co-heir for high treason could affect the joint co-heirs and occasion a forfeiture of the dignity. The opinion of the judges was unanimously in favour of the claimant, that the attainder of one co-heir did not affect the rights of the rest.

The Cow.--The principal points of good cow-stock, are a long and rather small head--a bright eye--the chops thin--the horn small--the neck rather thin than fleshy, and a good dewlap. The breast needs not to be so wide as in the ox, but it should not be too narrow--a tolerably full spine-- the portion of the chest beneath the shoulders deep, yet with that barrel-like form of carcass which has been so strongly advocated. She should be well-formed across the hips, with good loins, but the thighs should be thin; and above every thing beside, the elasticity of the skin should be that which is so highly valued in other cattle. The most essential point in the dairy-cow is that of the *tackle*. It should be capacious--of equal size before and behind, or, if there is any difference, fuller before, and of a moderate size.--*Veterinarian*.

Cotton Trees.--There are in the garden of the vicarage at Northallerton, three cotton trees, at this time shedding their produce in abundance, one of them in particular. The cotton is white in colour, and of a fine texture. Though they have been planted some years, this is the first year that they have had produce.--*Liverpool Standard*.

Early Ambassador to India.—Perhaps few of our readers, says *Alexander's East India Magazine*, are aware that nearly 1,000 years ago an Ambassador from England was despatched to India—yet such would appear to be the fact:—"Towards the close of the ninth century, Alfred the Great is said to have sent ambassadors to visit the shrine of St. Thomas in the East, which is supposed to be that which the Romanists now show at St. Thomé in the vicinity of Madras. The principal ambassador was Sighelm, or as some chroniclers call him Suithelm, the Bishop of Shireburn (Sherborne). Having finished their devotions, which were the avowed object of their mission, Sighelm and his companions returned, bringing home a cargo of pearls and spices, which were thought richly to repay their royal master's zeal. William of Malmesbury declares that some of these gems were to be seen in his days in the monuments of the church. That the journey here alluded to was undertaken, there can be little question. Neither the author of the Saxon chronicles in the year 883, nor William of Malmesbury, were capable in the 12th century of investing this extraordinary fact. They were incapable of explaining the motives and measures of Alfred; and their hasty notice serves only to provoke our curiosity. William of Malmesbury feels the difficulty of the enterprise, which in that age is not to be wondered at; but others don't hesitate to say that the embassy was sent in discharge of a vow which the King had made."

Cheap Living at Wildbad.—With all my wish not to appear parsimonious, I could not manage to demolish at this *souper* more than what amounted to half a florin, or 10d.; and the whole expense, in fact, of my *séjour* at Wildbad, including the price of the baths, a riding-horse, a servant, four repasts, two nights' lodgings, &c., came to about two-and-a-half Wurtemberg crowns, or 6 florins and 48 kreutzers—equal to 11s. 4d.—*Dr. Granville's Spas of Germany*.

Melancholy Death by Drowning.—On the 1st instant, drowned accidentally, while fishing in the pond at Belcamp-house, the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Hawthorne, in the 14th year of his age, Charles Stewart, only son and heir of Lieutenant-Colonel Steele Hawthorne, of the Bengal army. The calamity is rendered more overwhelming to his afflicted friends by his father and mother being both absent in India, and by having been merely at home for the holydays from school in England.

Death has probably put an end, for the present, to the perplexing question of war in the East.---Sultan Mahmoud has been gathered to his fathers; and of course, as Sultan or Czar can never die without some such suspicion, it is surmised that poison has hastened his end. The poison, we fancy, has been that which has exterminated a whole people ere now; before which even from the American rifle, the red man is now fast disappearing from the face of the earth; to which Cæsar or peasant is alike obnoxious when "folly rules the hour;" and which is quite as fatal, though not so quick in its operation, as the most potent drug in the pharmacopœia; in brief, not *aqua pura*, but *aqua vitæ*.---(John Bull.)

Hughes Ball and Mercandotti.—Sheriff Currie and an agent from Edinburgh arrived at Banff late on Sunday evening, and *very* early on Monday morning were engaged in examining witnesses to prove the celebrated marriage between Mr. Hughes Ball and Mercandotti, which proceeding, it seems, was necessary to enable the former to obtain, during the sitting of the Court of Session,, a divorce from the fascinating *figurante*---his former love for whom tempted him to transgress the bounds of ordinary prudence, and a parish minister to break through a solemn resolution to marry no one (or rather two) on Sunday. It is said that the haste on this occasion was nearly as great as on that of the marriage, and that, by nine o'clock in the morning, the Edinburgh agent set off for headquarters with his proof, and that it would be printed and laid before the Big-Wigs by ten o'clock on Tuesday. We knew that our Scots clergy could marry strangers in haste, but until now we never understood that they could be so ready in undoing things which they had done; but every day brings something new, and Mr. James Duff, M. P.' is one of the Presbytery of Fordyce.—Aberdeen Constitutional.—*July* 1.

Education in Workhouses.—During an investigation before Mr. Baker, the coroner for the eastern district of the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, relative to the death of a child, that gentleman took occasion to observe that children in workhouses were now much better educated than formerly, at least in the union in which he lived (Stepney) he could answer that the children were now receiving a better education than he had himself received in his youth. The "Institution," as it was called, was at Limehouse, and there were upwards of 400 children within its walls, and he was perfectly astonished to see the discipline of the boys, who, under the direction of a sergeant, were taught to move their hands and march with all the minuteness of an army of veterans. There was also a school of gymnastics, the exercises of which had been attended with beneficial effects in developing the muscular energies of the youth; a mast, with yards, shrouds, and rigging, was also erected in the yard, upon which the boys were trained to the duty of seamen, and the perfection they displayed in this exercise was surprising. In addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic, they were also taught geography, astronomy, and other sciences belonging to the higher order of literature; and he had from personal examination proved their efficiency in geography, there not being a cove, port, inlet, or harbour of any kind round the coast of Great Britain but appeared to be known to them, and readily pointed out on the map.—(Examiner.)

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The victory of Stockdale over the House of Commons was sure to stimulate the activity of attornies hungering for costs, and a Mr Shaw gave Mr. Hansard notice of action for having published, according to the orders of the House, certain evidence on the state of New Zealand, affecting the character of a Mr. Polack libellously. It appears that this step was taken without the privity, and indeed contrary to the directions of Mr. Polack, who was satisfied with having recovered damages for the same matter against the *Times* newspaper, and who has therefore stopped the proceedings; but this circumstance does not diminish the interest and importance of the course proposed to be taken by the House of Commons before it was known that the attempt to follow up the blow of Mr. Stockdale and Lord Chief Justice Denman against its authority, was abandoned.

At last, then, we rejoice to say, the House of Commons has almost unanimously evinced the resolution to maintain one of its most important privileges.

Lord John Russell, having reviewed the course taken as to Stockdale's action, proceeded thus—

"We have taken care to inform the Court of Queen's Bench why we consider it necessary to maintain our claims of privilege and done everything in our power to show that we do not wish to enter into a needless collision with another tribunal acting under the authority of the law. But having done so, it has now become absolutely necessary that the house should take some other course for the effectual vindication of its privileges. The only way is to begin at once with the first person commencing this proceeding. (Cheers.) By a resolution which I am about to propose to be entered into, notice would be given to all persons not to commence those proceedings, and if they should disobey that notice, and still proceed to follow out the action in defiance of the resolutions of the house, they would have received at all events due notice of the consequences In this manner I think we may safely protect the Messrs. Hansard against anything that the commencement of this action may entail upon them. I am aware that in this proceeding we shall be told, as we were formerly told, that attorneys and counsel will willingly submit to be confined and sent to prison by this house, in the vindication of what they consider the legal rights of the subject and the authority of the courts of law. I may think that the entering into that contest is a most irksome and painful task upon the members of this house; but for my part I see no other alternative. (Hear, hear.) I am not aware that there is any course that can be pointed out which does not involve this consent, for I can only see, on the one hand, a determination to assert our own privileges, to maintain our own constitutional right, whatever may be the resistance offered to the execution of our orders; or, on the other hand, the total degradation of the privileges of the house, and the total abdication of the functions necessary for the well-being of the country. (Cheers.) Of all the privileges which we can surrender, this is the least of a l our privileges for the benefit of the members of this house. (Hear, hear.)"

His Lordship then showed how essential to the public satisfaction was the publication of evidence which formed the grounds for the legislation, and he asked what would be the effect of declaring to the country—

"You shall be made aware of the laws when they are passed; you shall be made aware of the bare votes to which we have come in determining our proceedings; but as to the grounds of determining--as to all the evidence that has been given to the House of Commons—as to all the evidence that has been given before either House of Parliament—with respect to those proceedings, we are precluded by the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench from giving you any information on the subject."

Mr. Shaw's notice of action was a breach of privilege, but Lord John Russell thought it proper not to visit it at once with punishment after the course taken in the case of Stockdale, which might have misled the plaintiff and his attorney; and his Lordship therefore preferred the step of another warning in the shape of this resolution:—

"That Messrs Hansard, in printing and publishing the report and the minutes of evidence on the present state of the island of New Zealand, communicated by the House of Lords to this Honourable House on the 7th of August, 1838. acted under the orders of this House; and to bring, or to assent in bringing, any action against them for such publication, is a breach of the privileges of this House.

"That Messrs Hansard be directed not to answer the letter of Mr. Shaw mentioned in this petition, and not to take any step towards defending the action mentioned in the said letter."

Sir Robert Peel approved of this course, and showed the necessity and the fitness of it in a speech excellent alike in spirit, sense and argument. He contended that the privilege in question was "intrinsically interwoven with the public functions of the Commons, and absolutely essential to the discharge of them," and he concluded in a strain worthy of the occasion.

"He had been from the first of opinion that the most proper mode for the House to have proceeded in was to interpose its authority at once on the first symptom of the contempt; but, as a different course had been adopted in the earlier stages of the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, he had not thought it advisable to interfere, after once having submitted as it were to the authority of the Court; but now, having once gone before the Court of Queen's Bench, but without success, he did not think that any one would say that in the present case they would be proceeding with undue arrogance, or without due and sufficient cause, if they gave a distinct notice that *whoever attempted now to dispute this privilege should be punished as for a high contempt*. He thought that in so doing they would have the public with them; *and even if they had not, they would have this satisfaction in their own mind—that they had done their duty, and not been traitors to the great charge which was reposed in their hands*. (Cheers from all parts of the House)"

In all main points Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell agreed, but we think that Sir Robert, by arguing the question on higher ground, avoided some specialties with which Lord John Russell weakened the principle on which he should solely have rested. His Lordship dwelt too much, as it seemed to us, on the strength of the particular case, as if with a more ambiguous case it would have been less incumbent on the House to maintain its privilege. The point to be considered was, whether the privilege was concerned or not; if concerned, it was to be vindicated as resolutely against invasion, in the most disguised or perplexed, as in the plainest case.

The resolution were carried against a minority of 4, the numbers 120 to 4.

Sir Robert Inglis, one of the four, having suggested that the authority of the House would expire with the session, and the prosecutors would then have the field open to them in Courts of Law, and would be enabled by the Judges to defy and trample on the authority of the House,—Mr. O'Connell pointed out the resource, if necessary, of adjourning, instead of proroguing Parliament, in order to keep the power of the House in force.

Dr Lushington made some just remarks on the conduct of Lord Denman, one of those men who, having made popular principles the stepping stones to their advancement, spurn them as soon as their station is secured.

"Was it possible that the noble lord the Chief Justice had forgotten his own noble and useful public services in this house? Had he forgotten, amongst others, his speech in support of an inquiry into the state of Jamaica; and his various able speeches, always in defence of the liberties of the people? And did he forget that those liberties would never have been in existence, but for the very privileges which he now from his judgment seat attacked? (Hear, hear, hear.) He said, without an atom of hesitation, that if that judge were to be tried by this judgment, he would hold a very unenviable position in the eyes of the world; but however that be, the noble and learned judge knew very well that his judgment would not deter the house from the exercise of those functions which it was bound to perform, which the people required that they should perform, and which they were obliged and bound to adhere to."

Some members adverted to the necessity which might arise for applying the powers of the House to the correction of the contumacy of the Judges. Upon this Lord John Russell observed—

"He did not wish in any way to enter into the question, whether they should or should not proceed against the judges (some hon. members during that debate affirming that they should, and others advising them not to do so) acting in the Courts in execution of their sworn duties. That was a very serious question, should it become necessary at any time to decide it. He did not mean to anticipate what the proceeding of the House would be on such an occasion. No doubt it would be duly weighed. All he was now desirous of was, not to commit himself to an opinion one way or the other, by saying that in such a case it would be necessary to proceed against them, or by saying, on the other hand, that hey should meet with absolute impunity. It would be a most important and serious thing, if ever it came to that pass."

There is one curious solecism in the proceedings which have been taken in this case of Shaw and Polack. The House by resolution, warns those persons not to continue their proceedings. But how does the House suppose that its warning can reach the parties? The publication, in the newspapers, of the proceedings in Parliament is itself a breach of privilege, and to propose to warn persons against a breach of privilege by means of a breach of privilege to which impunity is allowed, is rather an inconsistent method of proceedings.—*Examiner, August* 4.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday Evening.

As a commercial document, there has seldom reached this country one of greater interest and importance than the petition of the merchants of Bombay to this Government, for indemnity against losses sustained by delivering up, on the requisition of the English superintendent at Canton, all the cargoes of opium sent thither in the regular course of trade, according to practice time immemorial, but now made a national matter of by the Chinese Government, and the lives and liberties of the English residents rendered dependent on such a sacrifice. Allowing the principle to be conceded that compensation ought to be made to the parties in this case, the immense amount at hazard would make it next to impossible to carry it into effect; and, as a secondary question, there will be the consequences to consider to the whole Indian revenue, if one of the richest sources of it is thus to be cut off, by the abandonment hereafter of the opium trade with China. It is not the petition of the Bombay merchants alone with which Ministers will have to deal, but similar appeals from the other Indian presidencies, who were all engaged, more or less in the traffic. About one-half, however, it is stated, is owned in Bombay. The value surrendered to the Chinese is said to be about 2,000,000l. sterling, and the revenue to the East India Company from the opium duty to vary from 500,000l, to 2,000,000l. annually.

Sir James Carnac, the new Governor of Bombay, arrived on the 31st of May, after a voyage of 110 days. Mr. Danvers had been appointed as his private secretary, Captain Lushington and Lieutenant Carnac his aides-de-camp. Mr. Farish was again at the Council board.—*Times, August* 7.

COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday August 6.

THE AIRTH PEERAGE.

The hearing of evidence in this case was resumed. Mr. K. Bruce and Sir H. Nicholas appeared for Mr. Robert Barclay Allardice; Serjeant Stephen for the other claimant, Miss Bogle; and the Lord Advocate for the Crown.

The Evidence having been closed.

Mr. K. Bruce submitted that he had proved his client's claim. He had shown that the last Earl had but one son and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth that the son had died without issue; that all the issue of the Lady Elizabeth was extinct; and that the claimant was the next heir to the Lady Mary. It was now immaterial whether Mary was the elder sister or not as the line of Elizabeth was extinct.

Serjeant Stephen admitted that a *primâ facie* case was made out to sustain his learned friend's statement. But he was instructed to state that his client could prove that Lady Elizabeth was the elder sister, and that she was her representative. In order to give time for preparing the necessary proofs, he begged that their Lordships would adjourn the further hearing for a twelvemonth.

The learned Serjeant not being able to say what sort of evidence would be ever forthcoming on the part of his client, a discussion arose as to the desired delay, which terminated in the further consideration being deferred to next Tuesday, in order to give the learned gentleman an opportunity of learning what sort of evidence his client might be able to produce in support of her claims.—*Times, August* 7.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.—Our forefathers endeavoured to educate not a part merely, but the whole of the population of the kingdom; and held education to consist of two branches already mentioned, intelligence and morality, understanding by moral education, instruction in the Christian Protestant religion. For the first of these purposes, they established a school in every parish to teach the whole of the youth of both sexes to read and write the English language, and also the ordinary rules of arithmetic. In villages, the teachers were required to be capable of teaching the Latin language. The proprietors of lands in the parish were required to furnish a school and school-house, and a salary to the teacher, reserving to him to obtain a very moderate remuneration from the scholars. Thus. cheap education for his children was brought to every man's door, and thousands and tens of thousands of Scotsmen have found the education received at the parish school their best and no mean patrimony. The teacher of such schools is elected by the owners of property of a certain amount. In every school the translation of the Bible made in the time of James I. is the ordinary schoolbook. Adjacent to the parish school, the parish church and a house for the minister were established. The proprietors of land in the parish were required to furnish both, and a suitable salary to the clergyman. The whole population of the parish have free access to the church; and thus provision was made in Scotland for teaching the Protestant doctrine at the expense of the landed gentry exclusively. This institution continues to this day; although, from the increase of the population and the establishment of taxation to support the clergy in Edinburgh, and one or two of the larger towns, the institution is less effective than at its original establishment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HILL, 2D WEST INDIA REGT.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette, July* 6.)

First Charge.—For having falsely, calumniously, and maliciously, traduced the character of his commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. William Burk Nicolls, of the said regt., in asserting to several of his brother officers, while stationed at Nassau, New Providence, between 9th Oct. and 15th Nov. 1838, that he, the said Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Nicolls, his commanding officer, stated to him Capt. W. Hill, 'that he would send him to Honduras, to serve under a greater rascal or scoundrel than himself';—such conduct, on the part of the said Captain Hill, being scandalous and infamous, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War.---The Court having most maturely deliberated upon the whole of the evidence brought forward on the part of the prosecutor, and on that adduced on the part of the prisoner, is of opinion, that, with respect to the first charge, he, the prisoner, Capt. W. A. Hill, 2d W. I. Regt, did assert to several of his brother officers, while stationed at Nassau, N. P., between 9th Oct. and 15th Nov. 1838, that he, the said Lieut.-Col. W. B. Nicolls, his commanding officer stated to him Captain W. A. Hill, that he would send him to Honduras to serve under a greater rascal or scoundrel than himself; but the Court do acquit the prisoner, Capt A. Hill, of having falsely, maliciously, and calumniously, traduced the character of his Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Nicolls, 2d W. I. Regt., and the Court doth acquit the said prisoner of conduct scandalous and infamous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman as stated in the latter part of the charge.

First Additional Charge---For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, while stationed at Nassau, Bahamas, sometime between the 23d June and 2d Dec., 1838, endeavoured to cause or induce Lieut. J. Findely, of the said regt., to forge the name of Lieut.---Col. W. B. Nicolls, (his Commanding Officer) to a public document received from the Right. Hon. the secretary of War; such counterfeit signature being intended as a voucher to an abstract of examination upon the public accounts of the Right Wing 2d W. I. Reg., during the period he, Capt. Hill, was acting as Paymaster; all such conduct being scandalous and infamous highly prejudicial to Her Majesty's service, and in breach of the Articles of War.--With respect to the first additional charge, the Court is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Captain W. A. Hill, 2d W. I. Reg., is not guilty, and doth, therefore, acquit him of the same.

Second additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer in having while stationed in Nassau. Bahamas, on the minth of Dec. 1838. repeatedly disobeyed the lawful commands of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Nicolls. 2d W. I. Reg. his Commanding Officer, as appears from Capt. Hill's official letter, dated 21st, and 27th Dec. 1838, in reply to letters written to him by the Adjutant, by order of the Commanding Officer, in refusing to submit or deliver up, for his the said Lt.-Col. W. B. Nicolls' examination, certained abstracts of examination (stated by Capt. Hill. in his several communications, to be in his Capt. Hill's possession) received by him from the Right Hon. the Secretary of War, upon the public accounts of the Right Wing of the Corps from 1st July 1835 to 31st Dec. 1836, during the period the said Captain Hill was acting paymaster to the Right Wing of the regt.; all such conduct being in violation of Her Majesty's Regulations of the Army, and in breach of the Articles of War.

With respect to the second additional charge the Court is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Capt. W. A. Hill. 2d W. I. Regt., is guilty; and the same being a breach of the Articles of War, the Court doth, therefore by virtue thereof, sentence and adjudge the prisoner Capt. W. A. Hill 2d W, I. Regt., to be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Remarks on the Decision of the Court by the Com-in-chief.—This Court-Martial was in error in allowing the prosecutor to give in his address on oath: he should have read his address, and then been sworn to the facts he wished to establish. The Court was further in error in allowing Capt. Hill's affidavit. re-butting the first charge to form a record on their proceedings the prosecutor very naturally protested against this singular irregularity of a Court-martial, admitting the oath of a prisoner on a criminal charge.

L. Smith, Lieut.-General.
W. Turner, Acting Adj.-Gen.

THE ASSIZES.

At the Newcastle Assizes, Archibald Bolam was tried on the charge of murdering Joseph Millie, in the Savings Bank of Newcastle, on the 4th of December 1838. The Counsel for the prosecution were Sir Gregory Lewin, Mr. Wortley, and Mr. Granger; for the prisoner, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Knowles. The trial commenced on Tuesday, and occupied the whole of that day and the next. The chief circumstances must be in the recollection of the reader. They were stated. with the addition of an immense number of minute particulars, by the witnesses. The Judge, Baron Maule, charged the Jury, with the evident impression that the murder had not been proved; and in the concluding sentence of his charge, he pointed, quite as plainly as is usual for a Judge, to a verdict of manslaughter.---

He left it to the Jury to say wether they were satisfied that Millie came by his death through the means stated in the indictment, and whether those injuries had been inflicted by the hand of the prisoner. If they were not, or if looking at the whole matter they thought the facts proved were not sufficient to convince them one way or the other, they would acquit him. If they thought that the act was done by the prisoner, but done in a sudden unpremediated quarrel in which blows had been given on both sides, and that in the course of a scuffle so arising the deadly weapon had been used, it would be open to them to find a verdict of Manslaughter.

The Jury took three hours to consider their verdict, and then found the prisoner guilty of "Manslaughter" Sentence was deferred.

Sentence was passed on Tuesday. Baron Maule said the Jury had "arrived at a most mild and mitigated conclusion." He considered the case one of aggravated manslaughter, and the sentence would be "transportation for life." The prisoner, who had previously complained that he could not *hear* the Judge, now struck both his hands vehemently together and said---"My Lord, I look upon that sentence as my death." He was taken from the dock amidst a burst of hisses; the general belief being that he was guilty of *murder*, not manslaughter.

At the Durham Assizes, the Reverend Robert Carswell was tried on a charge of committing a rape on his servant, a girl of fifteen. The evidence was defective in regard to the employment of violence, and the Reverend prisoner was acquitted. Justice Coltman said he concurred in the verdict, but that the prisoner "had much to regret and repent of, in having forgotten those duties which his relation to this young woman as a master, a clergyman, and the father of a family, had imposed upon him, and that his conduct to her as his servant, and at such a tender age, was extremely disgraceful."

FENNIMORE COOPER'S OPINION OF STEAM IN NAVAL COMBATS.

Probable Effects of Steam in Future Wars.—"An opinion is becoming prevalent, that the use of steam will supersede the old mode of conducting naval warfare. Like most novel and bold propositions, this new doctrine has obtained advocates, who have yielded their convictions to the influence of reflection. That the use of steam will materially modify naval warfare, is probably true; but it cannot change its general character. No vessel can be built of sufficient force and size to transport a sufficiency of fuel, provisions, munitions of war, and guns, to contend with even a heavy frigate, allowing the last to bring her broadside to bear. It may be questioned if the heaviest steam-vessel of war that exists could engage a modern two-decked ship even in a calm, since the latter, in addition to possessing much greater powers of endurance, could probably bring the most guns to bear in all possible positions. Shot-proof batteries might indeed be built, that propelled by steam, would be exceedingly formidable for harbour defence, but it is illusory to suppose that vessels of that description can ever be made to cruize. Even in estimating the power of steam-vessels in calms, as opposed to single ships of no great force, there is much exaggeration, at historical facts will amply prove. The wars of this country afford several instances of frigates carrying eighteen-pounders lying exposed to the cannonade of fifteen or twenty gun-boats for two or three hours and yet in no instance has any such vessel been either, captured or destroyed. It is a heavy sea-steamer that can bring six-guns to bear at a time, and yet frigates have resisted twenty guns, advantageously placed, for hours. It may be said that steamers would dare to approach nearer than gun-boats, and that, by obtaining more favourable positions, they will be so much the more formidable. There is but one position in which a ship can be assailed without the means of resistance, and that is directly ahead, and from a situation near by. Large ships can hardly be said to be defenceless even under these circumstances; as the slightest variation in their position would always admit of their bringing three or four heavy guns to bear. The expedients of seamen offer a variety of means of changing the direction of a ship's head in calms, even did not the sea itself perform that office for them. Nothing, for instance, would be easier than to rig, temtemporarily, wheels, to be propelled by hand out of the stern or bow ports, or even on the quarter that would bring a large ships forward or after guns to bear in a way to beat off or destroy a steamer.

"There are certain great principles that are unchangeable, and which must prevail under all circumstances. Of this class is the well-established fact, that a ship which possesses the efficiency which is contained in the double power to annoy and to endure, most in all ordinary circumstances, prevail over a ship that possesses but one of these advantages, and that too in a smaller degree. Steam may be, and most probably will be made a powerful auxiliary of the present mode of naval warfare, but is by no means likely to supplant it. Fleets may be accompanied by steamers, but their warfare will be conducted by the present classes of heavy ships, since it is not possible to give a sufficient power of annoyance or endurance to vessels propelled by steem, to enable them to lie under the batteries of the latter. Even as active cruizers, the efficiency of steam-vessels is probably overrated, on account of the consumption of fuel, though it remains to be proved by experience whether their employment may not induce a change in the armaments of light vessels of war. The history of the war of 1812 shows that ships have often cruized months without having fallen in with convoys. and it is certain that no steamer, in the present state of science, can remain at sea thirty days, with efficiency as a steamer.

"In a word, while the introduction of steam into naval warfare will greatly modify maritime operations, it is by no means likely to effect the revolution that is supposed. In those portions of the art of seamanship that it will influeuce, steam will meet steam, and, in the end, it will be found that the force of fleets will be required in settling the interest of states, as to-day."

More Cutting and Maiming.---*Philip Mayer* was sentenced to death for an attempt to murder Lucy Brown, who had lived with him eleven years, and whose throat he cut in a fit of jealousy, observing, "I love her; I hope I have killed her, for I love her."

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